



# REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# KARAULI STATE

FOR

## **1913-1914**

Covering a period from the 1st September 1913 to the  
31st August 1914.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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# Annual Report on the Administration of the Karauli State for the Sambat Year 1970.

Covering a period from the 1st September 1913 to 31st August 1914.

## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Latitude ... 26° and 27°.   | Situation.   |
| Longitude ... 76°-30' and 77°-30'  |  |
| 2. Eastern Rajputana States Agency.  | Political Agency.                                      |
| 3. Rajputana.  | Province.  |
| 4. North—Bharatpur and Jaipur.   | Boundaries.  |
| East—Dholpur.  |  |
| South—Gwalior.   |  |
| West—Jaipur.   |  |
| 5. 1,242 square miles.   | Area.  |
| 6. 1,46,587.   | Population according to census of 1911.                |
| 7. Rs. 5,47,500.   | Gross Revenue based on the average of last five years. |
| 8. The State pays no tribute to Government or to any other State.  | Tribute.   |
| 9. Hindaun City on the Nagda-Muttra State Railway, about 21 miles from the Capital.  | Nearest Railway Station.                               |
| 10. The present Chief, His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Bhanwar Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadu-Kul Chandra Bhal, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., was born on the 24th February 1864, and succeeded to the <i>gaddi</i> on the 14th August 1886 by adoption. His Highness the Maharajah has no issue, nor has he adopted any son. He is recognised as the head of the Jadon Rajputs and as the lineal descendant of Shri Krishna. He enjoyed excellent health during the year under report. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and a return visit from the Viceroy. | Present Ruler.   |
| 11. His Highness conducts the administration of the State with a Council, and attended the full Council meetings which were held once a week as usual under his presidency. The State continued to progress under his guidance in spite of the scarcity that prevailed during the year, and the Council are very grateful to His Highness for his sympathetic support in all matters concerning the improvement of the State and other administrative questions.   |  |



## PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Famine and  
Scarcity.

12. The year under report commenced with deficient monsoon rains, but the situation having subsequently changed with the advent of later rains and timely winter showers, the calamity threatening was averted to a great extent. Its brief account will be found in section 278 of the last chapter.

Demise of Lady  
Hardinge.

13. The sad news of the sudden and untimely demise of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge cast a gloom over the State. General mourning was observed, and all courts and offices were closed as a mark of respect on the 15th July 1914, the date of the funeral of Lady Hardinge.

14. A telegram of sympathy was sent by His Highness to His Excellency the Viceroy through the Political Agent as follows :—

“Greatly touched at sudden and untimely separation of Lady Hardinge. Please convey my deepest sympathies and sincerest condolence to His Excellency.”

15. A reply telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy was received in the following terms :—

“I thank Your Highness for your kind message of sympathy.”

16. Further, in reply to a telegram sent on behalf of the Darbar, the State Council and the officials of the State, conveying their respectful condolence and sincere sympathy for His Excellency Lord Hardinge in this bereavement, the following communication was received through the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States :—

“His Excellency the Viceroy has asked me to convey his sincere thanks to His Highness the Maharajah and the Members of Council and the officials of the State.”

European War.

17. The war that is agitating and disturbing Europe these days, broke out just at the close of the year under report, and the State's services in connection therewith will be detailed in the next year's report. It will, however, not be out of place to mention here in a few words that His Highness and his subjects one and all are heart and soul with the British Government, and prayers are daily offered for the victory of the British arms. His Highness has offered the resources of the State to the Government and has subscribed Rs. 500 from his private purse and Rs. 5,000 from the State to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and Rs. 1,000 towards the Prince of Wales' Fund and Rs. 500 towards the St. John Ambulance Work. A public meeting of the sardars, officials and the residents of Karauli was held under the presidency of His Highness, when the total subscriptions on the spot amounted to Rs. 10,000, which has since gone up to Rs. 25,000. Considering the general poverty of the population, it is gratifying to note that the people of Karauli have generously come forward with subscriptions in aid of the war,

18. His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor's birthday was celebrated on the 22nd June 1914. The day was observed as a public holiday and an Imperial Salute was fired by the State artillery as usual. A formal Darbar, presided over by His Highness, and attended by Sardars, leading nobles and officials of the State was held in the Council Hall in the morning. All enthusiastically took part in the proceedings and prayed for His Imperial Majesty's long life and prosperity.

Celebration of King's Birthday.

#### VISITS.

19. Her Highness Maharani Saingarji's mother having died at Jagammanpur on the 5th November 1913, she paid a condolence visit to her father's house, according to social custom, in the month of December 1913, and after staying there for about four months, returned to Karauli on the 30th April 1914.

Visit of Her Highness Maharani Saingarji to Jagammanpur.

20. His Highness' mother-in-law having breathed her last at Jagammanpur on the 5th November 1913, the custom of the country necessitated that His Highness should pay a condolence visit to Jagammanpur.

Visit of His Highness to Jagammanpur.

21. Accordingly His Highness, accompanied by the sardars and officials of the State, left here at 10 A.M. on the 17th April 1914 and reached Hindaun about noon same day, where the usual reception was accorded to him. His Highness and party left Hindaun by special train the same day and reached Bharatpur Station at 3 P.M., where His Highness was met by the Political Agent, the Members of Council and other leading sardars and officials of the State. A salute was also fired on the arrival at, and departure from, the station, and the guard of honour which was drawn up at the station platform presented arms. After a short interview His Highness took leave and thanked the Political Agent for the trouble taken by him. The special left Bharatpur at 3-30 P.M. and reached Agra in the evening, where His Highness was cordially received by the Collector, the Raja of Kotla, the Chief Member of Council, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, who had gone ahead a day before to make certain arrangements, and other notables. A salute was fired from the fort to mark the arrival of His Highness and a guard of honour was drawn up outside the station. His Highness put up for the night at the Katla House at Agra, and next morning after paying a return visit to the Collector, resumed his journey to Jagammanpur, *via* Jhansi and Orai. At the last-named station he was received by the Raja of Jagammanpur, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, and a guard of honour was furnished by the Mounted Police. After staying for the night at Orai, His Highness left for Jagammanpur, which he reached at 12 noon on the 20th April 1914, and where a cordial reception was accorded to him.

22. After staying for a week at Jagammanpur His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness Maharani Saingarji, left that place on the 28th April 1914 and returned hale and hearty to Karauli on the 1st May 1914.

23. Babu Jugal Kishor, B.A., Private Secretary to His Highness, was in charge of the camp and journey arrangements, which were all satisfactorily done by him.

Deputation to  
Awah Estate in  
the Etah District.

24. An invitation having been received from the Awah Estate to join the wedding ceremonies of the marriage of the young Raja of that place, a Tazimi Sardar, with the usual Beohar, was sent there for the first time.

Visit of the Hon'-  
ble the Agent to  
the Governor-  
General, Rajputana.

25. The Hon'ble Sir E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, during his rainy season tour was pleased to pay a brief visit to Karauli. Accompanied by his First Assistant, Major Hamilton, he arrived here from Hindaun on the 21st July 1914 by motor at 3 P.M., and was put up at the Shikar Mahal Residency House. The arrival of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General being private no formal functions were observed, but his arrival was announced by the usual salute. Private visits were exchanged with His Highness the Maharajah on the 22nd July 1914. On the night of the 22nd July a State Banquet was given by His Highness in honour of Sir Elliot Colvin's visit in the Residency House. His Highness with some of the selected sardars, the Chief and Home Members of Council and the Private Secretary entered the dining hall when the dinner was over, and after the toast of King Emperor was proposed by Sir Elliot, the Private Secretary to His Highness read the following speech proposing the health of the principal guest of the evening:—

“ Sir Elliot Colvin and Gentlemen,

“ I heartily welcome you, Sir Elliot, and thank you for your kindly condescending to come down to Karauli, an out-of-the-way place, in this rainy weather.

“ The difficulties of the way might have been mitigated a bit by finding the timely rainfall making the day cool. The green fields all around might have played no less a part in refreshing the eyes. Gentlemen, I am very proud to announce that my relations with Sir Elliot have always been very cordial, exceedingly friendly and wonderfully harmonious. It is an ocular proof that in spite of the troubles of the rainy season he has been kind enough to undertake the present journey by land so far simply to offer me an opportunity of personally welcoming him to my capital and thus adding one more favour to many of his others.

“ It is the first time that he has been pleased to visit this State during the rains.

“ Though I tried my utmost to make him find the journey a very pleasant one, I cannot help acknowledging that I had not as much success as I wished to achieve, and I trust the illustrious guest would overlook any shortcomings on any point in this connection.

“ I am much grieved to say that the recent irreparable loss to India by the sudden and premature passing away of Lady Hardinge has cast a gloom all over the country, and every household feels her death as a family bereavement. All the Indians, without any exception, mourn for the

loss of the heroine of Delhi, and join most reverentially in the prayer to Almighty God that our Viceroy may have heart and fortitude to bear the separation of his best aid in the world.

"The prospects of the year a few days ago were a little gloomy, but with the advent of the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General's visit the situation is completely changed, and the agriculturists of the State who were, for want of fodder, at the verge of migration, have just been saved from seeking fresh fields and pastures new.

"Gentlemen, there has been a change in the constitutional machinery of the State only a few months back by the transfer of Dewan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal to Ajmer Judgeship. The new officer, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, so kindly selected by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, for deputation to the State, seems quite equipped with all the necessary qualifications and tact of a good administrator. His deeds will, in time, speak for themselves. We hope to find in him a sincere, well-wisher and able administrator of the State.

"I am very thankful to the Government of India for their very generously extending pecuniary help to me in time to tide over financial difficulties. I hope within a few favourable years and with careful financing and utmost economy in all branches of the administration, the State might be able to pay off all her liabilities. I have been ever much obliged to you, Sir Elliot, for your timely assistance, judicious advice and keen interest for the well-being of the State and myself.

"I equally welcome Major Hamilton, whose acquaintance I have formed only yesterday and which I hope will ripen in course of time.

"Now gentlemen, I must offer my heartiest welcome to Colonel Bannerman, our Political Agent, who is ever ready with his friendly advice, and whose sympathetic interest in improving the administration of Karauli is well known. I am very thankful to him for his kindly helping me in the arrangements for the dinner to-night.

"In February 1912, when I had a similar honour of inviting the guest of the night to dinner, Lady Colvin had the goodness to take the trouble of arranging the feast. Now she is in England, and I have to request you, Sir Elliot Colvin, to convey my best wishes to her. In the end I may allude, although it may appear to be self-praise, which I am totally averse to, that this house has ever maintained its reputation for unswerving loyalty and unflinching devotion to the British throne and the Government of India.

"In fine, gentlemen, I would request you most earnestly to drink to the health and prosperity of our most revered guest, Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I., J.C.S, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana."

26. The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin spoke in reply in the following terms :—

"I thank Your Highness for the kindly welcome you have extended to Colonel Bannerman, Major Hamilton and myself, a welcome which more than repays any difficulties we may have had on the journey, though these indeed were of the slightest, thanks to all the arrangements made by the Jaipur and Karauli Darbars for our assistance.

"It is a new and pleasant experience to visit Karauli in the rains, especially to find it so gloriously green, its whole aspect so changed and its prospects so improved by the rain which has lately fallen. I trust that the coming year may be a very prosperous one for the State and that its debt may be reduced considerably by this time next year. I am glad to hear His Highness is satisfied with the qualifications of the new Dewan, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, and I trust that his administration of the State, under His Highness' help and support, may become entirely successful. Your Highness has referred to the calamity which has befallen His Excellency the Viceroy and indeed the whole of India by the sad and unexpected death of Lady Hardinge. I believe that the sad event has evoked the most sincere feelings of sympathy in almost every home in India, for Lady Hardinge had already endeared herself to the people of this country by her goodness and bravery and broad charity. If sympathy can help His Excellency the Viceroy in this sad affliction he will have plenty of such help. I am sure Your Highness' own expression of condolence will have been welcomed by His Excellency.

"I thank Your Highness very much for your kind reference to my dear wife and will be proud to convey your message to her.

"On behalf of Colonel Bannerman and Major Hamilton I thank Your Highness for what you have said about them, and for all of us I thank you warmly for your kind hospitality during this visit, and finally I wish to endorse most thoroughly all that Your Highness has said about the loyalty and goodwill of the Karauli Darbar towards the British Throne."

27. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, left Karauli on the 23rd July 1914, at 10-30 A.M. for Hindaun, where he took train to reach Sawai Madhopur. A salute of 13 guns was fired on his departure.

28. Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, during his winter tour, accompanied by Mrs. Bannerman and his Assistant, Captain Neale, entered the State territory at Bhojpur from Garhi Bajna in Bharatpur, on the 20th December 1913, where he was met by Dewan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council. On his way to Bhojpur he had inspected the site of the Jambhoora Bund project. After staying for two days at Bhojpur the camp was moved to Ledor Kalan on the 22nd December, where a halt was made for the night. Next day the Political Agent arrived at Karauli. He was warmly received by His Highness outside the Capital, at a distance of nearly two miles from the Capital. Formal visits were exchanged on the

day of arrival. Mrs. Neale and Captain Hartley arrived from Bharatpur and joined the party at Karauli on the 24th December 1913. From 24th December 1913 to 1st January 1914 a halt was made at Karauli, where Christmas was spent by the party.

29. During his stay at Karauli the Political Agent inspected the Sadar Dispensary, the Jail and the sanitation of the town. He was also pleased to attend the prize distribution at the High School and the Girls' School. The project of the Rajor Bund was also inspected.

30. At noon on the 1st January 1914 a special Darbar, attended by His Highness and principal sardars and officials of the State was held at the Shikar Mahal Palace, at the request of the Political Agent, to present the sanad of the title of Dewan Bahadur, together with the badge of the title conferred upon Rao Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, and to present badges of Rao Sahib and Khan Bahadur to Babu Bholanath Chatterji, Home Member and late Mohamed Rashiduddin Khan.

31. In presenting the sanad and badges to the recipients the Political Agent made the following speech:—

“Maharajah Sahib and Sardars,

“I thank Your Highness for holding this Darbar, and thus enabling me to perform the pleasant duty which has been entrusted to me of presenting to Dewan Bahadur Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, to Rao Sahib Bholanath Chatterji, Home Member of Council, and to the heir of the late Khan Bahadur Munshi Rashiduddin Khan, the ribbons and badges of the decorations which the Government of India have been pleased to confer upon the two first-named officers and upon Khan Bahadur Rashiduddin Khan in recognition of their loyal and good services to Government and to the Karauli State. I congratulate you, Dewan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal and you Rao Sahib Bholanath Chatterji, warmly on the distinctions you have so well earned, and I hope you may long live to wear the decorations which I am now about to present to you.

“We all regret that Khan Bahadur Rashiduddin Khan has died, but the memory of his good deeds lives, and I feel sure that his family will keep with pride the badge of the title which was conferred upon him.”

32. In the evening a State Banquet was given to the Political Agent and the party in the Shikar Mahal Palace, and the health of the guest was proposed on behalf of His Highness by the Private Secretary and was replied to by the guest in the following terms:—

“I thank Your Highness for the very kindly terms in which you have proposed the health of my wife and myself, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have responded to the toast.

“Your Highness has given to us and to our friends a very hearty welcome to your Capital, and in the speech which we have just listened

to, Your Highness has been kind enough to refer in very courteous terms to our long acquaintance.

"It is close on 14 years since I last visited Karauli, and I well remember the somewhat trying ordeal that Your Highness laid upon me when you invited me to stroke the pets which you had then chained near your seat. These pets, ladies and gentlemen, being two nearly full-grown and formidable-looking tigers, did not view my presence with the same friendliness that their master had shown in his welcome.

"Your Highness has alluded to the unfavourable agricultural condition consequent on the failure of the last monsoon. The Kharif crops have been scanty and the Rabi sowings have had to be restricted to irrigated lands. There is also a serious shortage of fodder in parts of the State. The situation gives cause for anxiety, and some measures of relief may have to be instituted later on in one or two Tehsils. But there are happily no indications of the likelihood of widespread distress. An ample programme of relief works has been drawn up by Your Highness' Council, and steps have been taken to cut all available grass and store it for the needs of the people. This is a most necessary measure, because the railway is at a considerable distance, and the difficulties of transporting grass from the nearest railway station to some of the Tehsils would make the importation of fodder on any large scale very costly. The opportunity of employment in cutting grass in the State Rundhs, already offered to the people of those villages where the rainfall was least, has not been taken advantage of, and it seems that the condition of the people is better than was at one time expected.

"A restriction of the cultivated area means a diminution of revenue, and necessitates strict economy in all branches of the administration and the effecting of all possible savings. It also means abstention from all unnecessary expenditure. This, I feel sure, Your Highness will bear in mind. In Dewan Bahadur Damodar Lal Your Highness has a very experienced and able adviser who can be relied upon to take all necessary steps under Your Highness' orders to guide the State, with the blessing of Providence, through the anxieties which a time of scarcity invariably causes. The Diwan Bahadur will receive valuable assistance from Your Highness' old and trustworthy Councillor, Rao Sahib Bholanath.

"On behalf of myself and of my friends I thank Your Highness warmly for your very kind hospitality and for all you have done to make our stay at your Capital pass so pleasantly. We have admired the beautiful sight your city presents, especially from the Machilpur side, and the cleanliness of its streets and byways, which reflects great credit on the Municipality and its Secretary, and we were much interested seeing the High School, which has continued to do good work under its Head Master, Your Highness' Private Secretary, Munshi Jugal Kishor.

"The shikar you have so kindly given us has been very enjoyable. As Your Highness has remarked, Captain Neale has shot in your State

his first tiger and Captain Hartley his first panther. Both these officers will, I am sure, gratefully remember the sport they have been shown in your jungles."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in drinking to the long life, happiness and prosperity of His Highness the Maharajah Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur of Karauli."

33. The Political Agent left Karauli on the 2nd January 1914 and, after staying for a night at Mohwakhera, left the State borders on the 3rd January for Sir Muthra in Dholpur.

34. Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, again paid a private visit to the State on the 19th March 1914, and after staying for a day returned to Bharatpur on the 20th March 1914.

35. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, having proposed to pay a brief visit to Karauli, Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., arrived here on the 19th July 1914, and after staying for six days left this for Bharatpur on the 25th July 1914.

36. On the 11th April 1914, Colonel R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, paid a visit to the State, and during his stay from 12th to 18th April, inspected the Sadar Dispensary, the Jail, sanitation of the town and the outlying dispensaries at Sapotra, Machilpur and Mandrail.

Visit of the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

37. The Raja of Jagammanpur arrived here on the 14th January 1914 and after staying for a week left for Jagammanpur on the 21st January 1914.

Visit of the Raja of Jagammanpur.

38. The Raja of Nimrana (in Alwar State) arrived here on the 29th December 1913 to see the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, who was then in camp at the Capital. On the 30th December he also interviewed His Highness the Maharajah. He left Karauli on the 31st December 1913.

Visit of the Raja of Nimrana.

39. Mr. A. M. Heron of the Geological Survey Department of India having been deputed by the Government of India to carry on the geological survey of the State toured through the State from 1st December 1913 to 31st January 1914.

Visit of Mr. A. M. Heron of the Geological Survey Department of India.

40. Lt. Eales, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajputana, arrived here on the 13th May 1914, and after staying for a day left on the 15th May 1914.

Visit of the Recruiting Officers.

41. Captain Seaton, Recruiting Officer, Rajputana, arrived here on the 9th July 1914 and after staying for a day left next day.

42. Mr. Sanders, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, visited the State on the 1st December 1913 with a view to discuss and advise as to the famine works proposed to be opened. He stayed for a couple of days and left for Hindaun on the 3rd December 1913.

Visit of Mr. Sanders, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana.



Relations between  
the Political Agent  
and His Highness.

43. The relations between the Political Agent and His Highness have all along been most cordial, and the Darbar are much indebted to Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., for his kind advice and assistance which have always been most readily and heartily given. The Darbar are also very much obliged to the Hon'ble Sir E. G. Colvin, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., for the deep interest evinced by him in the State affairs.

#### Tours.

Tours of His High-  
ness the Maharajah.

44. His Highness the Maharajah paid his monthly visits to the Kaila Devi Shrine for religious purposes as usual throughout the year under report.

45. The cold weather tour undertaken by His Highness during the year under report lasted for 12 days. His Highness left here for Kaila on the 12th January 1914 and joined the palace ladies there, who had gone on ahead the night previously. The party started from Kaila on the 14th January, and after visiting Birwasan, Kachhroda and Makanpur returned to the Capital on the 23rd January 1914.

46. His Highness shot four tigers during the year under report, and the total number of tigers which have fallen to His Highness' gun since he ascended the *gaddi* in 1886, thus comes to 232.

Tours of the Chief  
Member.

47. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, having proposed to hold a Conference at Dholpur on the 8th October 1913 to discuss the agricultural situation, the Chief Member was deputed by the Darbar to attend the Conference. Accordingly he left Karauli on the 6th October 1913 and attended the Conference at Dholpur on the fixed date, and returned on the 10th October 1913.

48. The Chief Member proceeded to Bharatpur to see the Political Agent on the 30th October 1913, and after staying there for a day returned to Karauli on the 1st November 1913.

49. With a view to receive the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, on the borders of the State, on his proposed visit to Karauli during the winter tour of 1914, the Chief Member proceeded to Ledor on the 14th December 1913, and after visiting Machilpur, Darha and Jambura reached Bhojpur on the 20th December. He received the Political Agent on the 21st December and accompanying him returned to Karauli on the 23rd December 1913.

50. Leaving Karauli on the 2nd January 1914, the Chief Member accompanied the Political Agent up to Mohwakhera, where he bade good-bye to the Political Agent. The Chief Member continued his journey and made an extensive tour throughout all the Tehsils of the State, which lasted from 2nd January to 31st January 1914. During this tour all the head-quarters of the Tehsils, Thanas and Customs Chowkis and the Schools were inspected by him, as well as all the sites of relief works which were proposed to be opened in view of the threatening scarcity.

51. Owing to long drought and break in the rains of 1913, scarcity was apprehended, and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana was pleased to hold a Conference at Agra on the 27th February 1914 to discuss the situation, and Dewan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, was deputed by the Darbar to attend the aforesaid Conference. Accordingly he proceeded to Agra on the 25th February, and after staying there for three days returned to Karauli on the 2nd March 1914.

52. The Chief Member having been called by the Political Agent proceeded to Bharatpur on the 17th March 1914, and after staying there for a single night returned to Karauli the next day.

53. Again the Chief Member went to Bharatpur to see the Political Agent on the 22nd March and after staying for a day returned to Karauli on the 24th March 1914.

54. (a) *Political Agency*—Colonel K. D. Erskine, C.I.E., I.A., having been transferred to the Persian Gulf, was succeeded by Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A., on the 3rd November 1913, who remained in charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency during the remaining period of the year under report.

Changes in the  
personnel of the  
Administration.

55. (b) *Council*—Dewan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, having been transferred to Ajmer as Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, on the 30th March 1914.

56. Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das being laid up with typhoid fever remained on privilege leave from 19th June to 20th July 1914, and during his absence Rao Sahib Babu Bholanath Chatterji, Home Member, worked for him.

57. The constitution of the Council remained the same as last year.

Constitution of  
Council.

58. Appendix I gives the names of the high officials of the State.

List of High  
Officials.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

59. For the purposes of Land Revenue Administration the State is divided into five Tehsils.

Revenue Adminis-  
tration.

60. The administration of the department is carried on by the Revenue Deputy Collector, assisted by five Tehsildars, who are in sole charge of each Tehsil respectively.

61. The following table will show the population of, and the number of villages comprised in, each Tehsil:—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	Population.	Number of villages.	Remarks.
1	Tehsil Hazur ... ..	59,226	102	
2	„ Machilpur ... ..	20,557	81	
3	„ Mandrail ... ..	17,508	55	
4	„ Utgir ... ..	9,806	63	
5	„ Sapotra ... ..	39,490	86	
	Total ...	1,46,587	387	

62. The total number of villages remained the same as last year, but one Muafi village, Bhawa, in Tehsil Machilpur, having been resumed by the Darbar during the year under report, the number of Khalsa villages rose to 199, against 198 shown in the last year's report, while the number of the Jagir and Muafi villages was reduced from 189 to 188.

Area brought under cultivation.

63. The following comparative table will show the area brought under cultivation in Khalsa villages in each Tehsil, during the year under report, against that cultivated last year :—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	AREA BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION IN		Difference.	Remarks.
		Sambat 1969.	Sambat 1970.		
		Bighas.	Bighas.		
1	Tehsil Hazur ... ..	31,395	32,060	+ 665	
2	„ Machilpur ... ..	19,703	21,056	+ 1,353	
3	„ Mandrail ... ..	21,938	22,295	+ 357	
4	„ Utgir ... ..	11,085	11,471	+ 386	
5	„ Sapotra ... ..	28,165	29,074	+ 909	
	Total ...	1,12,286	1,15,956	+ 3,670	

64. The net result was that an additional revenue of Rs. 2,465 was realised owing to increased area brought under cultivation during the year under report.

Immigration.

65. The subjoined table will show that 280 cultivators with 1,746 cattle returned and re-settled in the State during the year under report as compared with 113 cultivators and 362 cattle who immigrated last year :—

No.	Name of Tehsil.	IMMIGRATED IN SAMBAT 1969.		IMMIGRATED IN SAMBAT 1970.	
		Cultivators.	Cattle.	Cultivators.	Cattle.
1	Tehsil Hazur ... ..	...	...	15	...
2	„ Machilpur ... ..	18	53	79	498
3	„ Mandrail ... ..	10	2	140	595
4	„ Utgir ... ..	84	307	37	644
5	„ Sapotra ... ..	1	...	9	9
	Total ...	113	362	280	1,746

66. The number of cultivators and cattle that left during the year is reported to be 90 and 175 respectively, as against 135 and 67 respectively that left last year.

Emigration.

67. Agriculturists who have relatives in the adjacent territories of the Gwalior and Dholpur States generally go there in the months preceding the monsoon, as during the spring they find more labour and remuneration there and better pasture grounds for their cattle. However, most of the emigrants are reported to have belonged to the class of professional labourers, such as Chamars, Kolis, etc., and thus there was practically no emigration amongst the agriculturists.

68. During the year under report 1,651 bighas of unoccupied waste land were taken up for cultivation as against 1,682 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to deficient rainfall and consequent scarcity.

Banjar land brought under cultivation.

69. In view of the scarcity that prevailed in the beginning of the year, liberal taccavi advances were granted to the Zemindars, and sufficient funds were also provided by the Darbar for sinking new wells and constructing new tanks.

Number of new wells and tanks sunk during the year.

70. The following table will show the number of new wells and tanks constructed during the year under report :—

					Wells.	Tanks.
1.	At the cost of cultivators	...	...	...	14	—
2.	By means of taccavi loans	...	...	...	57	16
3.	By State funds	...	...	...	25	23
	Total	...			96	39

71. The number of wells and bunds constructed this year is very high as compared with those constructed last year, which is due to the fact that special taccavi loans were issued during the scarcity, which were utilized for the construction of such reproductive works.

72. In recognition of the good work done by Munshi Bhagwan Das in the capacity of Settlement Superintendent, in addition to his own duties as Deputy Collector, the Government of India was pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Sahib" as a personal distinction, on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday on the 22nd June 1914.

Notice of officers.

73. Among the Tehsildars, Munshi Moti Singh is reported to have turned out the best work, while Mohamed Abdul Ghafur Khan, Munshi Shakoor Mohamed and Munshi Saghir Husain also worked fairly well.

74. The usual tenure is pure Royatwari. The Chief is the recognized owner of the soil in Khalsa villages and the overlord in Bapoti villages. Rent and revenue in the former are almost synonymous terms. The whole of the rent goes to the State, but a small percentage is allowed to the Mehtas as collection fee under the name of Mehat-Chhut.

Land Revenue System.

75. The land revenue is collected in two instalments, viz., in November and April respectively, except that of land under sugarcane, which is

realised in the first half of December. The Kharif and Rabi instalments are fixed for all fields. Those which are ordinarily double-cropped pay half at each harvest, and those which ordinarily grow only Kharif or only Rabi pay the whole revenue at the Kharif or Rabi instalment as the case may be.

Settlement of land.

76. The regular Settlement made by W. Raw, Esquire, I.C.S., Settlement Officer in 1912, remained in force during the year under report.

77. This is the third year the Settlement was introduced in this State, and during this period there has been steady increase in the State revenue. More lands have been reclaimed, and the agricultural population appears quite content and satisfied with the new assessment. The land records have been accurately and timely prepared since the introduction of new Revenue rules, and the Settlement principles seem to have been well grasped by all concerned. The Darbar feel gratified to note that the new Settlement has proved to be successful, popular and beneficial to all concerned.

Training of Patwaries.

78. The examination of Patwaries was held on the 22nd and 23rd September 1913, under the supervision of the Deputy Collector. Thirty candidates appeared for the examination, of whom only nine came out successful. The result was very disappointing, and the instructor in charge of the Patwari school was warned. The Deputy Collector reports that the Revenue Code having been recently introduced during the year under report, the Patwari candidates as well as the teacher could not thoroughly grasp the principles and instructions laid down therein, and this partly accounts for the poor result.

Revenue Machinery.

79. Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Das continued to hold charge of the Revenue Department during the year under report, and the Darbar have found him to be a reliable, intelligent officer, whose earnestness in his work is now well-known.

Agricultural Stock.

80. Appendix XX shows the condition of the agricultural live-stock in the State.

81. The monsoon rains having partially failed there was general scarcity and dearness of fodder and grass during the year under report. However, in spite of shortage of rain and fodder there were no abnormal deaths among cattle, nor were cattle the victims of any epidemic disease. As a natural consequence of scarcity, the number of all kinds of live-stock was reduced to 2,43,103, against 2,57,192 of the preceding year. It is also satisfactory to note that no cattle were taken to foreign places for grazing in spite of the unfavourable season.

Boundary disputes.

82. No boundary disputes of importance were either pending or decided during the year under report. A few petty disputes that have lately cropped up on the Karauli-Jaipur and Karauli-Gwalior borders are still under enquiry.

83. In view of the scarcity the Taccavi loans were freely and liberally granted to the agriculturists. A sum of Rs. 27,040 was advanced on account of Taccavi loans during the year, against Rs. 17,457 advanced last year, as detailed below :—

Taccavi advances.

	Rs.
1. For purchase of bullocks ... ..	6,059
2. For seed grains ... ..	4,910
3. For sinking wells and constructing bunds ...	16,171
Total ...	27,040

84. The balance of the arrears of Taccavi loans at the close of the previous year was Rs. 29,535, and a sum of Rs. 27,040 was advanced during the year under report, making a total of Rs. 56,575. Out of this Rs. 13,610 were realised and the balance reduced to Rs. 42,965 at the close of the year. The obvious reason of low recoveries was the unfavourable condition of the year.

Arrears  
of Taccavi loans.

85. The total revenue demand as based on famine calculations was estimated at Rs. 1,79,138. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 2,26,482. The increase is mainly due to the fact that the agricultural situation had subsequently changed, and prospects of the season did not prove to be so gloomy as they were at first anticipated.

Revenue demand  
and collections.

86. A sum of Rs. 1,24,201, which was first suspended as revenue arrears with due regard to scarcity and failure of Kharif crops, was subsequently generously remitted by the Darbar as a much-needed aid to the agriculturists, and the Tehsildars were specially instructed to notify remissions themselves in each village.

Remissions.

87. The total land revenue arrears at the close of last year amounted to Rs. 15,598 out of which Rs. 993 were remitted and adjusted, and Rs. 4,613 were recovered during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,992. To this must be added a sum of Rs. 3,370 suspended during the Sambat year 1970, leaving a total balance of Rs. 49,362 outstanding at the close of the year.

Land revenue  
arrears.

88. The unfavourable conditions of the year are responsible for low recoveries under this head as compared with those of the last year.

89. The income derived under this head was estimated at Rs. 1,349, while the collections were Rs. 1,391 during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 38 out of a demand of Rs. 39 was also recovered on account of arrears.

Nazul land and  
houses.

90. The following table will show the disposal of revenue cases :—

Revenue cases.

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			BALANCE.		
			Out of last year's balance.	Out of those instituted during the year.	Total.	Out of last year's balance.	Out of those instituted during the year.	Total.
166	1,989	2,155	155	1,751	1,906	11	238	249

91. The subjoined table shows the disposal of Muafi cases :—

Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Balance at the close of the year.	Rent of lands resumed in Sambat 1969.	Rent of lands resumed in Sambat 1970.	Total.
			Restored.	Resumed.	Total.		Rs.	Rs.	
883	26	909	67	137	204	705	6,467	1,760	8,227

92. In 24 cases appeals were preferred to Council, of which 9 were accepted and 15 rejected.

93. The above tables will show that the Deputy Collector has his full share of case work, and the same care and application are noticeable as in his other revenue work.

### CHAPTER III.

#### PROTECTION.

Legislation.

94. In 1881-82 a simple code of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Laws based on those in force in Jhalawar was introduced. The Civil and Criminal Laws are adopted from the British Codes, and the spirit and principles of the laws in force in British India are followed and acted upon in Judicial Courts. Besides the codified laws, various circulars and standing orders are from time to time passed and issued, and additions and alterations are made in the laws by the State Council to meet local exigencies. Appendix II gives the details of laws in force in the State. The Council is considering whether the additions and alterations effected in the codified laws of the State should not be incorporated in them and new consolidated codified laws be issued.

Military.

95. The State Forces are divided into Regular and Irregular Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery.

The strength and cost of the Military forces are as follows :—

Description of Forces.	Number.	Annual cost.	Remarks.
I. Regular—		Rs.	
(a) Cavalry ... ..	126	18,123	
(b) Infantry, including Band ... ..	257	12,706	
(c) Field Artillery ... ..	25	1,276	
Total ... ..	408	32,105	
II. Irregulars, including Fort Garrison ... ..	780	46,551	
Grand Total ... ..	1,188	78,656	

96. The infantry are armed with muskets and bayonets and the cavalry with swords and lances. They are stationed at the Capital and employed to keep watch and ward. The Dils, *i.e.*, the Rajput foot soldiers, are located at the several forts and castles in the State to do garrison duties and to maintain peace and order in the country.

Arms.

97. Appendix III shows the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military forces in the State.

98. The Judicial Officer has charge of the Police Department of the State. Munshi Mohammed Ziauddin Khan is the Judicial Officer and has discharged his duties satisfactorily during the year under report. He is the head of the Police and has to perform the combined duties of a Civil and Criminal Officer.

Police.

99. The Police Department was reorganised in May 1906 and the efficiency of the service has since been greatly improved, though there still remains much to be done. A number of reforms might, with advantage, be effected in the Police Department of this State, but for want of funds they cannot be taken up. For purposes of Police Administration the State is divided into six circles controlled and supervised by one Inspector and six Thanedars.

100. The Police Force of the State is a body of very low-paid and hard-worked men. No change in the number of the Police Stations has been effected during the year under report.

101. According to the provisions of the improved Police Code, a Court Inspector was appointed to conduct all State prosecutions, but his work has not been found up to the mark during the year under report.

102. The number of Police Stations and Out-posts are as follows :—

(a) One Kotwali at Karauli under the charge of a Kotwal, assisted by a Moharrir generally called Naib-Kotwal.

(b) Six Thanas or Police Stations.

(c) Eleven Chowkis or Out-posts.

103. The Police used to receive some instruction in drill but this has been temporarily suspended owing to the want of a qualified instructor. Uniforms of approved pattern are now supplied to the whole of the force.

Police drill and uniform.

104. The Police constables are usually supplied with lathis or clubs, but they generally keep their own swords and muskets.

Arms of the Police.

105. The ratio of the Police to population is 1 to 688·2 and that to area is 1 to 5·81 square miles.

Ratio.

106. The following table shows the total strength and cost of the Police Force :—





111. The Finger Impression slips of 46 criminals undergoing sentences for specified offences were taken for the purpose of identification and supplied to the Central Bureau at Mount Abu, while for the cancellation of slips no application was made during the year, as none died. Finger Impression.

112. The following are the classifications of slips :—

Misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	1
Theft	...	...	...	...	16
Abetment thereof	...	...	...	...	1
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	6
Breach of trust	...	...	...	...	3
Receiving stolen property	..	...	...	...	9
Obstructing a State servant from the execution of duties	...	...	...	...	5
Cheating	...	...	...	...	2
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	1
Abetment thereof	...	...	...	...	1
Forgery	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	46

113. The Judicial machinery of the State consists of :—

Courts of Justice

(1) Five Tehsildars who exercise the powers of Magistrates of the third class in criminal cases and are empowered to decide civil cases of the value of Rs. 50 and under.

(2) The Court of the Judicial Officer, exercising the powers of a District Magistrate as also those of a District Judge. He hears appeals from the orders of the Tehsildars and is authorised to try suits of any value.

(3) The Judicial Member of Council has power to hear civil and criminal appeals from the orders of the Judicial Officer in the manner described below :—

(a) *Civil Appeals*.—All appeals in money suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 500, subject of course to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur in full Council ; but those of value exceeding that amount are brought up before the full Council for decision. All appeals in suits relating to landed property or any interest in land or suits in which the question of right or custom is involved, are decided in full Council.

(b) *Criminal Appeals*.—All criminal appeals in which a sentence of imprisonment for two years and under and of fine up to Rs. 200 is passed (subject to appeal to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur in full Council) ; but all cases in which the sentence exceeds that limit as also all Sessions cases are heard and disposed of by the full Council. The decision of the full Council in all cases is subject to the confirmation of His Highness the Maharajah.

114. His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur has power of life and death. Criminal Justice.

115. The total number of offences against the human body was 592 as against 449 in the previous year. The number of offences against property was 408 as against 272 in the preceding year.

116. The following table shows the offences committed during the year under review and in the previous year :—

(1) Offences against the human body :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
(a) Murder ... ..	1	2
(b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	1	2
(c) Causing death by rash and negligent act ...	1	0
(d) Attempt to commit suicide ... ..	2	6
(e) Miscarriage ... ..	2	1
(f) Abduction ... ..	17	8
(g) Grievous hurt ... ..	9	21
(h) Causing simple hurt ... ..	413	540
(i) Rape ... ..	1	9
(j) Wrongful confinement ... ..	1	1
(k) Abandoning an infant ... ..	1	0
(l) Attempt to murder ... ..	0	1
(m) Unnatural offence ... ..	0	1
Total ... ..	<u>449</u>	<u>592</u>

(2) Offences against property :—

(a) Dakaiti ... ..	0	1
(b) Highway robbery ... ..	1	1
(c) Theft ... ..	118	187
(d) Receiving stolen property ... ..	5	5
(e) Criminal misappropriation ... ..	7	13
(f) Criminal breach of trust ... ..	7	5
(g) Cheating ... ..	10	15
(h) Mischief ... ..	44	61
(i) Criminal trespass ... ..	70	88
(j) Forgery (stamp papers) ... ..	0	1
(k) Forgery ... ..	1	2
(l) Adultery ... ..	3	4
(m) House trespass with intent to commit theft ...	6	10
(n) Extortion ... ..	0	2
(o) Causing abduction ... ..	0	13
Total ... ..	<u>272</u>	<u>408</u>
Others offences ... ..	<u>198</u>	<u>230</u>
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	<u>919</u>	<u>1,230</u>

117. One thousand three hundred and fifteen offences, including 85 of the previous year, were committed during the year as against nine hundred and seventy-one cases of the previous year. Of these 1,172 cases were disposed of during the year as against 886 of the previous year, leaving 143 cases pending at the close of the year under report.

Disposal of Criminal cases by the Judicial Court.

118. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 15,795-1-6 against Rs. 6,403-8-2, and the number of cattle lifted was 70 as against 32 of the previous year. The value of the property recovered amounted to Rs. 3,350 as against Rs. 1,186-6-0 of the previous year. It is much to be regretted that in the matter of recovery of property, the Police of the State have shown a very poor result. It is very discreditable to them, and more zealous work is expected of them.

Value of stolen property.

119. Two thousand three hundred and forty-two persons were judicially dealt with by the courts of original jurisdiction during the year as against 1,553 of the previous year.

Persons judicially dealt with.

The results were:—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
(1) Convicted ... ..	357	432
(2) Discharged or acquitted ... ..	1,167	1,895
(3) Insane .. ...	2	...
(4) Died ... ..	...	...
(5) Pending trial ... ..	22	15
Total ...	<u>1,553</u>	<u>2,342</u>

120. Of the 2,342 persons either arrested or challaned by the Police, only 432 persons were convicted by the Magistrate. This is certainly a very poor result, hardly creditable to the Police Force, and not only the attention of responsible authorities has been drawn to this unsatisfactory state of affairs but steps are being taken to ascertain the names of Police officers who have been the most unsuccessful in obtaining convictions. The Home Member is carefully looking into the matter and his report is awaited with interest, as it will show how far the Judicial machinery is to blame for the numerous acquittals.

121. The following is the distribution of the convictions according to the nature of the punishment awarded:—

Distribution of convictions according to the nature of the punishment awarded.

	1912-13.	1913-14.
(1) Simple Imprisonment ... ..	1	1
(2) Rigorous ... ..	48	84
(3) Imprisonment with fine ... ..	18	45
(4) Fine only ... ..	258	287
(5) Whipping ... ..	2	15
Total ...	<u>357</u>	<u>432</u>

122. The sentences under (1), (2) and (3) in the last paragraph classified according to the terms of imprisonment are as follows :—

				1912-13.	1913-14.
Under one month	...	...	...	3	8
From 1 to 2 months	...	...	...	10	33
" 2 " 3 "	...	...	...	4	12
" 3 " 6 "	...	...	...	18	18
" 6 " 12 "	...	...	...	14	4
" 1 " 2 years	...	...	...	9	49
" 2 " 3 "	...	...	...	5	1
" 3 " 5 "	...	...	...	1	2
Over five years	...	...	...	...	3
Life convict	...	...	...	3	...
Total				67	130

123. Details of the criminal work disposed of by the Judicial Courts are given in Appendix VIII.

124. Appendix IX shows the result of appeals disposed of during the year under report.

Civil Justice.

125. The number of suits instituted in the Judicial Courts was 355 as against 458 of the last year, whilst that remaining from the previous year was 117, thus making a total of 472. Of these 355 were disposed of during the year as against 431 of the previous year, leaving 117 pending at the close of the year. Of the 355 suits filed during the year 286 related to money, 28 to immoveable property and 41 to other rights. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 52,385-11-9 as against Rs. 49,145-9-6 of the last year, while the value of those disposed of amounted to Rs. 31,856-5-6 as against Rs. 38,170-6-3 of the last year.

Execution of decrees.

126. The year opened with 49 applications for execution of decrees pending from last year and 266 were filed during the year, making a total of 315 cases; of these 250 were disposed of, leaving 65 pending at the close of the year.

Value of cases.

127. The value of cases filed, including that of cases remaining from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 34,929-14-4, while the value of cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 34,035-11-0.

128. Appendices X, XI and XII show the working of the Civil Courts.

Extradition.

129. There have been no changes as regards the Extradition rules in force between this and the adjoining States. Karauli demanded from Jaipur and Dholpur 11 and 18 offenders respectively, of whom three and four were surrendered. Of the 29 criminals demanded by the Jaipur State, 8 were extradited during the year and the rest could not be surrendered as none came forward to identify them. In the same manner Dholpur demanded the surrender of four offenders. None could be made over for want of identification. Bharatpur demanded one, who was surrendered. Karauli in its turn demanded the surrender of four offenders, of whom two were made over.

130. There is only one Jail at Karauli, which is situated at the capital. The buildings are open and healthy but insufficient for present requirements. There is a small Factory and a Litho. Press attached to the Jail.

Jail.

131. The number of prisoners at the commencement of the year was 81, and 199 were admitted during the year, making a total of 280. Of these, 190 were released on completion of their terms of imprisonment and two died during the year, leaving 88 at the close of the year, *viz.*, 80 males and 8 females.

Number of prisoners.

132. No cases of cattle poisoning were reported during the year under report.

133. Two deaths are reported to have occurred among the prisoners. One died of phthisis and the other of chronic bronchitis.

Death of prisoners.

134. The conduct of the prisoners was generally satisfactory throughout the year under review.

Conduct of prisoners.

135. The receipts from the Jail Industries amounted to Rs. 992 0-0 as against Rs. 812-4-3 of the previous year, while the total expenditure incurred in connection with the upkeep of the Jail and the maintenance of prisoners, including the establishment of the Litho. Press and Factory, aggregated Rs. 7,412-5-7 as against Rs. 6,026-14-3 of the previous year.

Jail Industries.

136. The Jail was inspected by the Political Agent, Colonel Bannerman, C.V.O., C.I.E., on 24th December 1913 and by the Agency Surgeon on 17th April 1914. Both of them expressed themselves satisfied with what they saw of the Jail administration.

Inspection of Jail.

137. Appendix XIII shows the number of prisoners confined in the Jail.

138. The following documents were registered during the year under review :—

Registration.

				1912-13.	1913-14.
(1)	Mortgage Deeds	...	...	15	16
(2)	Sale Deeds	...	...	53	35
	Total	...	...	68	51

139. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 17,309-3-0, while Rs. 814-6-0 were realised on account of stamps and registration fees as against Rs. 10,240-2-0 and Rs. 686-4-0 respectively in the preceding year.

Value of documents.

140. The Judicial Officer is the Registrar and the Tehsildars are the Sub-Registrars, the latter being empowered to register documents up to the value of Rs. 50. Appendices XIV and XV show the registration of documents and expenditure on account of registration during the year under report.

Powers of Registrar and Sub-Registrars.

**Municipality.**

141. The Municipality at the capital continued to work satisfactorily during the year under report.

142. This is the second year of the working of the Municipality under the new Municipal Act, and on the whole it has worked well and smoothly.

143. The new nominated members have shown, during the year under report, greater interest in the municipal work of the town.

**Bench of Honorary Magistrates.**

144. The Honorary Magistrates, too, have worked very satisfactorily. Some of them, prominently Lala Girdhari Lal, Thakur Suraj Pal, Hakim Abdul Razzaq, Seth Sua Lal, Jemadars Zafar Mohamed Khan and Allauddin Khan, have evinced great public spirit in discharging their duties to the satisfaction of the authorities of the State. They have all along been found ready to attend to the work even at the sacrifice of their own business.

145. The leading citizens who form the Bench of Honorary Magistrates work by rotation, and dispose of cases against breaches of Municipal bye-laws and such petty cases as are transferred to them by the Judicial Officer.

146. The number of cases pertaining to breaches of Municipal bye-laws and petty cases transferred from the file of the Judicial Officer to be tried by the Bench of the Honorary Magistrates amounted respectively to 182 and 134, i.e., in all 316 as against 386 in the previous year. Of these, 301 were disposed of, leaving 15 at the end of the year.

**Sanitation.**

147. The principal streets and most of the lanes are paved with red stones. The town being situated on an irregular high ground the natural drainage is excellent. The sanitary arrangements continued to be excellent, and the general health of the town was on the whole good.

**Municipal Revenue.**

148. Octroi is the chief source of income of the Municipality, and the collections during the year under report under this head amounted to Rs. 6,303-9-3 as against Rs. 5,620-3-3 of the previous year. The quantity of grain imported into the town on which the tax was levied amounted to 94,645 maunds and 27 seers as against 88,141 maunds and 27 seers in the previous year.

**Incidence.**

149. The population of the town according to the census of 1911 is 19,803, showing a decrease of 3,999. Of the population 541 persons belonging to His Highness' kitchen, Sree Madan Mohanji's temple and Radha Gopalji's temple are exempt from the payment of octroi duty. The incidence per head came to Re. 0-5-3.

**Receipts and Expenditure.**

150. The total income from all sources, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 11,479-7-9, while the expenditure totalled Rs. 9,171-3-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,308-4-6 at the close of the year.

## CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

151. The average rainfall for the State official year under report was 21·46 inches against 15·00 inches of the last year, and 23·62 inches average of the last five years, showing an increase of 6·46 and decrease of 2·16 inches respectively. Rainfall.
152. The period under report embraces the Kharif crop of 1913 and Rabi crop of 1914. Season and Crop.
153. The partial failure of the Kharif crop of 1913 owing to scanty rainfall and long drought, coupled with the high prices prevailing throughout the State and the gloomy prospects of the Rabi crop at the outset, threatened to produce acute distress. But the situation subsequently changed and the agricultural outlook became better than was first anticipated, and no hardship nor pinch of scarcity was felt as was apprehended in the beginning. However, with a view to mitigate any hardship, out of the demand for Kharif a sum of Rs. 1,24,201 was remitted and only a small sum of Rs. 7,000 was suspended. Taccavi advances were liberally made to the extent of Rs. 27,000 when the distress was expected to be acute in the months of May and June. Special works were started to give agriculturists relief, and forests were opened to cut grass freely for grazing cattle. The result of these precautionary measures adopted by the Darbar was that there was neither emigration among cultivators nor were cattle taken to foreign places.
154. The out-turn of Kharif crop was eight annas against 16 annas of the previous year, i.e., 50 per cent. less than that of the previous Kharif. Out-turn of Kharif crop.
155. The chief Kharif crops are : bajra, juar, moth, gwar, moong, urad, til, cotton, maize and san (flax).
156. The out-turn of the Rabi crop was 10 annas against 16 annas of the last Rabi. Out-turn of Rabi crop.
157. The Rabi crops are : wheat, barley and gram.
158. The rates of ordinary wages fell during the year owing to scarcity and also because labour was cheaper. Wages and labour.
159. Appendix XVIII shows the prices of food grains that prevailed during the year under report. It will be seen that owing to scarcity prices of food grains generally ruled high. Prices of food grains.
160. The Forest Department continued to be in charge of Lala Ghasi Lal, a local officer who is directly subordinate to the Revenue Deputy Collector, during the year under report. Lala Ghasi Lal, who has served Forests.



in the Forest Department for some years, has a good knowledge of the local forests and knows every detail of the department. He has kept up his reputation for good and hard work.

161. The question of reorganizing the forest department on the lines suggested by Mr. Lyall is still under consideration, and the Darbar regret that owing to financial difficulties no steps could be taken towards this object during the year under report. The point is, however, in view, and action will be taken as soon as the finances permit to do so.

Area.

162. The exact area of the State forests is still unknown as their survey has not yet been completed.

Settlement and demarcations.

163. The question of having the forests surveyed is still under consideration, and no forest was either settled or demarcated during the year under review.

Classification of forests.

164. For reasons set forth above, the classification of the forests remained the same as heretofore.

Communications and buildings.

165. There are no communications or buildings of any importance in the forests of the State. The existing pathways and buildings were kept in fairly good order.

Working of the year.

166. The following particulars will show the working of the year :—

(a) *Timber felling* :—

- (i) Four shisham wood trees and 8 other trees were felled and sold to the public at a cost of Rs. 55.
- (ii) A contract for cutting and removing shisham wood trees from the Tali Jungles was given to Lala Shankar Lal, Banker, Agra, at Rs. 8 per tree. He could cut only 100 trees during the year under report, and a sum of Rs. 800 was realised.
- (iii) Thatching wood suitable for buildings and chhappers was sold at a cost of Rs. 104.

The total income derived under this head amounted to Rs. 959 against Rs. 471 realised last year.

(b) *Fuel felling* :—

- (i) 4,263 maunds of wood were sold to the P. W. D. contractors and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 248.
- (ii) The system of collecting and selling wood at fixed rates departmentally remained in force during the year under report, and 7,202 maunds of wood were collected and purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,235 and sold at a profit of Rs. 130.
- (iii) 15,590 donkeys and 367 camels were allowed to remove dry wood from the State forests against 26,721 donkeys and

477 camels respectively allowed last year, and Rs. 267 were realised against Rs. 372 collected last year.

- (iv) The miscellaneous income derived under this head by sale of wood amounted to Rs. 31.

The total income received under this head amounted to Rs. 298 against Rs. 372 derived last year.

(c) *Charcoal*:—

778 maunds of charcoal were purchased at a cost of Rs. 311 and supplied to the State departments, and sold to the public at a profit of Rs. 9-9

(d) *Bamboos*:—

Bamboos are not generally grown in the forests except in two or three places. No bamboos were cut from any place and sold during the year under report.

(e) *Grass*:—

- (i) *Fodder grass*:—The balance of grass in hand at the beginning of the year was 15,504 maunds. To this may be added 24,805 maunds cut and collected during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,248. Of this 30,317 maunds were supplied to the State animals and other departments at a cost of Rs. 15,287, and 3,290 maunds were written off, leaving a balance of 6,072 maunds at the close of the year.

- (ii) A sum of Rs. 270 was realised and credited into the Treasury on account of profit of grass sold to the public.

- (iii) *Green grass*:—Green grass is not cut and collected departmentally but is purchased and supplied to the State departments. This year, owing to scarcity and drought, no green grass was available in abundance, hence dry grass was supplied to all the State animals except the cattle of State farm (That) and Khasa camels, to whom nearly 1,429 maunds of green grass at a cost of Rs. 355 was supplied from 1st September to 31st October 1913.

- (iv) *Thatching grass*:—The Sarkanās produced this year in Rundh Nayabas were partly burnt by fire kindled wantonly by the Zemindars of Sakarghata, and partly were cut by other individuals without permission before they could be cut and supplied to the betel growers. Hence a sum of Rs. 24 was realized on account of fine and Rs. 3-10 on account of *lag* (tax). The total income thus derived from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 27-10.

- (f) *Other minor products*:—The income from minor products, such as fruits of babul and remja trees, pala, khajoor, etc., amounted to Rs. 247 against Rs. 169 collected last year, the

increase being attributable to extensive feeding of cattle with these minor products, owing to drought when no green grass was available.

## Grazing.

167. The income derived from grazing fees amounted to Rs. 3,215 against Rs. 4,694 realised in the previous year, as detailed below :—

## I.—From animals belonging to Karauli territory—

	Sambat 1970.	Sambat 1971.
(a) Buffaloes ... ..	1,091	500
(b) Goats ... ..	526	329
(c) Bullocks ... ..	198	207
(d) Camels ... ..	175	59
(e) Cattle belonging to Jagirdars allowed to be grazed in the State forests ... ..	.....	871
Total ... ..	<u>1,990</u>	<u>1,966</u>

## II.—From animals belonging to foreign territory—

	Sambat 1970.	Sambat 1971.
(a) Buffaloes... ..	122	55
(b) Goats ... ..	258	57
(c) Bullocks ... ..	385	21
(d) Camels ... ..	447	20
Total ... ..	<u>1,212</u>	<u>153</u>

III.—From passing animals ... ..	<u>1,492</u>	<u>1,096</u>
Grand Total ... ..	<u>4,694</u>	<u>3,215</u>

168. Cattle were also admitted into the forests for the usual grazing after the grass had been cut, and the revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 2,166-15 against Rs. 1,206 realised last year.

169. The income derived from miscellaneous *lags* (taxes) amounted to Rs. 417 against Rs. 517 collected in the previous year.

## Forest offences.

170. Cases of illicit grazing, trespass, etc., were properly dealt with and fines inflicted according to Forest bye-laws. The amount of such fines recovered during the year was Rs. 1,774 against Rs. 710 realised in the previous year.

## Fire conservancy.

171. Nine cases of petty fires kindled in the forests were reported during the year. In four cases culprits were traced and duly punished, while no clue could be traced in the remaining cases. The fines inflicted in these cases brought an income of Rs. 24. No considerable area or quantity of grass was burnt or damaged by fire.

Revenue and  
Expenditure.

172. An income of Rs. 5,000 was budgetted for in view of the scarcity, while the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 9,890, showing an

increase of Rs. 4,890, which was chiefly attributable to extra receipts under the following heads :—

- (a) Cost of shisham wood trees cut by the contractor.
- (b) Grazing fee realised from the Jagirdars.
- (c) Grazing fee realised from people for grazing their cattle in State Rundhs.
- (d) Sale of grass owing to scarcity.
- (e) Fines and sale proceeds of lac.

173. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,411 against Rs. 5,179 provided in the budget.

174. The net profit of the department was Rs. 5,479 against Rs. 4,488 in the preceding year.

175. A sum of Rs. 57 was recovered on account of old standing arrears amounting to Rs. 118, and a sum of Rs. 677 was suspended during the year, thus leaving a total balance of Rs. 738 at the close of the year.

Recovery of old balances.

176. The stock balance at the close of the year, after meeting all requirements was as follows :—

Stock balance.

						Sambat 1969.	Sambat 1970.
						Mds.	Mds.
1.	Grass	...	...	...	...	15,504	6,072
2.	Fuel wood	...	...	...	...	1,042	441
3.	Charcoal	...	...	...	...	58	33

177. As mentioned in the last year's report, the State Forest Officer and Inspector of Forests having been trained in lac cultivation at the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute, it was contemplated by the Darbar to carry out experiments in lac cultivation in the State during the year under report. With this object in view a maund of Kusumb brood lac was obtained from the Rewah State Forests at Umaria at a cost of Rs. 30, and the services of Mr. C. S. Misra, B.A., First Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist of the aforementioned institute, were secured for a month, so that the operations might be carried out with his advice and under his supervision.

Lac cultivation.

178. The one maund of brood lac, consisting of 800 sticks, was brought from Umaria to Karauli on the 15th November 1913 by the Forest Officer and Mr. C. S. Misra, who had visited the place for this purpose. Mr. Misra took great pains in examining the localities selected by the Forest Officer for starting the lac cultivation. From the 16th to 21st November he examined all the Rundhs and Forests lying within a radius of ten miles of Karauli town, and prepared an elaborate note containing many useful and valuable suggestions relating to lac cultivation in the State Forests, for which the Darbar are exceedingly indebted to him. 784 sticks in all were put on various trees in different localities approved by Mr. Misra, as shown in the following table, the remaining sticks being either crushed or otherwise soiled during transit. As the sticks were cut

at Umaria on the 10th November, and from these the larvæ began to emerge on the 7th December; the work was taken in hand on the 8th December.

Dates.	Localities.	Description of trees.	Number of sticks put on.
8th and 9th December 1913.	<i>Rundh Kalan.</i>		
	Bed of river Bhadraoti	Ber trees ... ..	127
		Palas trees ... ..	65
	In Boringa ... ..	Palas and Angeer ...	52
	On the banks of the river.	Ber trees ... ..	28
	In Lohari Gadhar ...	Palas trees ... ..	49
		Palas trees ... ..	59
10th & 11th December 1913.	<i>Rundh Kakardah.</i>		
	In Bhanwar below Sark	Palas trees ... ..	190
	Dhay ... ..	Ber trees ... ..	36
		Siris trees ... ..	4
		Khair trees ... ..	4
	In Bilai ... ..	Palas trees ... ..	20
	In Khoh Nimbheara ...	2 Kusumb trees ...	150
		TOTAL ... ..	784

179. It is to be regretted that the experimental operations did not prove more successful. It is reported that the failure was chiefly attributable to the following causes:—

(1) As fatty incrustations always suffer if exposed to hot winds, a considerable quantity of lac insects was destroyed by the hot winds which continued to blow during the months of May and June, more especially on the 29th May, when the temperature rose to 112°.

(2) Many of the branches of the trees inoculated with lac insects were destroyed by monkeys.

(3) A number of branches of trees on which lac insects had been put were unwittingly cut down by cattle-owners and wood-cutters, who were severely dealt with, but their foolish action had destroyed the cultivation from the healthiest trees situated in very suitable localities, and the damage thus done could not be made good.

180. The experiments have not caused expense, as will be seen from the following table:—

<i>Expenses.</i>				Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Price of Kusumb brood lac	...		30	0	0
2.	Railway freight, etc.	...	...	10	0	0
Total				40	0	0
3.	Price of brood lac obtained in July			14	1	0
4.	Freight, etc.	...	...	5	8	6
Total				19	9	6
Grand Total				59	9	6

<i>Income.</i>				<i>Rs. A. P.</i>		
1.	Income from sale proceeds	...	...	...	56	15 0
2.	Balance to be made good	...	...	...	2	10 6
Total				...	59	9 6

181. The results of the cultivation of brood lac obtained in July 1914 will be mentioned in the next year's report.

182. The Darbar acknowledge, with thanks, the timely assistance and advice given by the Principal, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and his First Assistant, Mr. C. S. Misra, in the introduction of lac industry in the State. Though the first attempts may not be successful it is hoped that good results may eventually be obtained.

183. There are no important industries in the State. Agriculture is the principal occupation, the chief produce of the country being Indian-corn, bajra, jowar, pulses, mung, urad and moth. Rice, zira and poppy are also cultivated.

*Trade and  
Manufacture.*  
1. Trade.

184. The principal articles of export are cotton, opium, zira, ghee and rice, while those imported are sugar, indigo tobacco and coarse country cloth.

185. The Customs returns disclose dullness in the commercial world during the year under report, owing to the unfavourable seasons, and there was thus considerable decline both in imports and exports as compared with the previous year.

186. The most important indigenous arts and manufactures in the State consists of—

2. Manufacture.

1. Manufactures of tat pattis.
2. Dyeing and block printing of cloth.
3. Lacquer turning, or making of wooden toys.
4. Manufacture of hukkas or kalis.
5. Stone-carving.
6. Moulding of brass and pewter ornaments.

Their condition and prospects almost remained the same as noted in the previous years' reports.

187. The public of Karauli have begun to feel very keenly that the capital of the State not being directly linked with any railway line, the prospects of commercial and industrial expansion remain poor. It was once expected that with the opening of the Nagda-Muttra State Railway in the neighbourhood the trade might expand, but all these expectations have been disappointed, and experience shows the trade is being diverted to the Hindaun and Gangapur towns in the Jaipur State, which are situated on the main railway line.

188. Thakur Debi Pal continued to hold charge of the Buildings Department, called Kamthana, during the year under report. No works of importance were carried out during the year. The usual construction of

*P.W.D.*  
1. Buildings.

and repairs to State buildings cost Rs. 10,316 against Rs. 7,029 spent last year and Rs. 9,569 provided in the budget, as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Office Establishment ... ..	487
2. Buildings ... ..	7,176
3. Painters ... ..	208
4. Carts and bullocks ... ..	2,445
Total ...	<u>10,316</u>

2. Irrigation and communications.

189. Pandit Nathu Lal Tejpal, State Engineer, having resigned his post in the month of December 1913, Babu Shamsheer Singh, a retired Assistant Engineer of Government, was appointed in his place, who continued to hold charge of the P.W.D. branch during the remaining portion of the year under report.

190. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 31,578, as detailed below, against Rs. 13,494 spent last year and Rs. 37,100 provided in the budget:—

	Rs.
(a) Establishment and Contingencies ... ..	5,319
(b) O. W. Irrigation ... ..	5,242
(c) Repairs to Irrigation ... ..	4,220
(d) Repairs to Roads ... ..	4,998
(e) Survey ... ..	321
(f) O. Works Buildings ... ..	3,010
(g) Repairs to „ ... ..	1,016
(h) Amount actually spent last year but adjusted during the year ... ..	7,222
(i) Unforeseen works ... ..	230
Total ...	<u>31,578</u>

191. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 41,894, *vide* Appendix No. XIX.

192. Some of the important works carried out during the year are mentioned below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bund Dhaoli, Bhatpura ... ..	2,464	1	3
2. Well Jherawala, Bhankri ... ..	489	11	6
3. Canals Bund Rundhpura ... ..	935	10	6
4. Well Barahiyan ... ..	1,357	0	3
5. Well Kanarda ... ..	456	4	9
6. Well Chirchiri ... ..	670	10	0
7. Well Thooma ... ..	765	5	3
8. Well Khera ... ..	610	6	6
9. Well Singupura ... ..	516	6	6

3. Plantation and protection of road-side trees.

193. A small number of beldars is maintained under the supervision of the P.W.D. to look after and water the road-side trees. It is reported that 1,290 trees were planted on the road-sides during the year under report.

194. The number of Government Post Offices open during the year under report remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, one combined Post and Telegraph Office in the capital and 4 Branch Offices at Kurgaon, Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra.

195. The State having guaranteed to make good the difference between the cost and income of the three last-named offices, a sum of Rs. 480 was paid by the State during the year under report.

196. The mail to Utgir Tehsil is still being carried by the State Harkaras.

197. The Post Office in the City was visited and inspected by the Superintendent of Post Offices three times during the year under report.

198. The total expenditure incurred by the State on Post Offices amounted to Rs. 645.

199. The British coin being the only legal tender throughout the State, the Mint remained closed for coinage during the year. A few gold mohars, which are not legal tender, were struck as usual for ceremonial purposes.

Mint.

200. It is gratifying to note that the Excise revenue of the State is developing. But owing to the scarcity which prevailed in the State during the year under report, there was only a small decrease of Rs. 117 against the income of the last year. The results as compared with the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

Excise.

Number.	Heads.	Income of Sambat 1969.	Income of Sambat 1970.	Difference.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Country Liquor ... ..	3,148	3,200	+ 52	
2	Tobacco ... ..	1,240	1,294	+ 54	
3	Hemp Drugs ... ..	362	373	+ 11	
4	Opium ... ..	5,088	5,030	- 58	
5	Fines ... ..	548	372	- 176	
	Total ...	10,386	10,269	- 117	

201. The small preventive staff entertained during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 500 has exercised due supervision, and many cases of infringement of excise rules were detected through its efforts.

202. Appendix XXI shows the Excise Revenue of the State.

203. The fines inflicted in cases of violation of excise rules gave an income of Rs. 372 against Rs. 548 collected in the previous year.

204. The following table will show the disposal and results of the cases of infringement of excise rules reported during the year :—

Total No. of cases instituted.	No. of cases proved.	No. of cases dismissed for want of proof.	Total No. disposed of.	Remaining pending.	Remarks.
44	28	12	40	4	



205. The Excise Code introduced during the year under report is reported to have worked well.

Customs Department.

206. The Customs Department continued to be under the control of Lala Misri Lal during the year under report. He is a loyal and faithful servant of the State, and the work of the Department has been satisfactory on the whole. The number of Customs posts remained the same as last year.

207. The Customs revenue which had been constantly rising since 1908-09 fell during the year under review owing to the prevalence of scarcity. The year was expected to be a bad one, and accordingly the income had been under-estimated at Rs. 90,000, but the actual receipts, which amounted to Rs. 1,04,154, exceeded the estimate by Rs. 14,154, while they were short by Rs. 28,481 of the income of the last year. The excess was chiefly due to the fact that the climatic conditions having subsequently become more favourable the effect of the scarcity did not prove so bad as was at first anticipated, and partly also to the better supervision exercised by the Customs Officials.

208. The more important variations in income during the year as compared with that of the previous year, are shown below :—

No.	Description of articles.	Income in Sambat 1969.	Income in Sambat 1970.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ghee ... ..	23,538	16,207	-7,331
2	Cotton ... ..	6,357	12,644	+6,287
3	Raw Cotton ... ..	4,775	1,277	-3,498
4	Zira ... ..	6,898	4,481	-2,417
5	Cloth ... ..	16,260	9,517	-6,743
6	Cattle ... ..	27,147	24,352	-2,795
7	Gur ... ..	3,921	3,108	-813
8	Rice ... ..	4,308	329	-3,979
9	Sugar (Khand) ... ..	8,290	4,755	-3,535
10	Royalty recovered on sale of silver ...	1,351	262	-1,089
11	Taxes recovered during Sheoratri fair ...	8,308	6,265	-2,043
12	Stone slabs ... ..	3,235	4,169	+934
13	Miscellaneous ... ..	13,905	13,279	-626

209. The expenditure of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 11,169 against Rs. 12,018 provided in the budget.

210. The number of smuggling and other cases pending from the last year was 193, and 1,727 were instituted during the year, making a total of

1,920; of these, 1,582 were disposed of during the year, leaving 338 as pending at the close of the year.

211. The Customs Officer toured throughout the district and inspected all the town and village posts and submitted his regular diaries.

212. The concession of reduced rates of Customs duties to be levied on the articles imported and exported through the Nimoda Station was sanctioned for one year to stimulate and encourage trade.

213. The importation of skins by chamars into the Karauli town was exempted from payment of Customs duties for one year.

214. A sum of Rs. 443-6-6 was remitted on account of Customs duty leviable on the articles allowed to be imported free by certain temples and Deorhis and Sardars of the State during the year under report.

215. Some changes as noted below were made in the Customs tariff during the year under report:—

(a) Duties were reduced to some extent on the import and export of:—

(1) Ghi, (2) Zira, (3) San or flax, (4) Rice, (5) Oil, (6) Tobacco, (7) Cloth, (8) Bil, (9) She buffaloes, (10) Buffaloes, (11) Goats, (12) Ganja, (13) Charas.

(b) Duties were abolished on the import and export of:—

(1) Silver, (2) Gold, (3) Andi, (4) Red Chillies, (5) Dhani, (6) Leather buckets, (7) Iron, (8) Singara dry, (9) English thread, (10) Gota and Kinari (gold and silver thread and laces), (11) Indigo and dry colour powders, (12) Potatoes, (13) Cotton seeds.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

216. The financial year of the State commenced on the 1st September 1913 and closed on the 1st August 1914, corresponding with the Sambat year 1970.

Financial year.

217. Appendix XXII shows the details of actual receipts and expenditure of the year under report as compared with the Budget estimates, a summary of which is given below:—

Particulars.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ... ..	69,948	69,948	<i>Nil.</i>
Normal Revenue ... ..	3,99,623	4,27,128	+27,505
Abnormal " ... ..	80,250	68,555	-11,695
Deficit to be covered by loan ... ..	80,000	80,000	<i>Nil.</i>
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6,29,821</b>	<b>6,45,631</b>	<b>+15,810</b>
Normal Expenditure ... ..	4,38,960	4,42,370	+3,410
Abnormal " ... ..	1,87,927	1,32,601	-55,326
Closing balance ... ..	2,934	70,660	+67,726
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6,29,821</b>	<b>6,45,631</b>	<b>+15,810</b>

Reasons for increase  
and decrease.

218. It is gratifying to note that in spite of adverse season and scarcity the normal receipts from all sources were better by Rs. 27,605 than the estimate, the chief contributors being (1) Land Revenue, (2) Customs, (3) Forests, (4) Courts of Justice and (5) Miscellaneous.

219. The falling-off under abnormal receipts was due to shorter receipts than expected under heads (1) Matmi Nazrana, (2) Repayment of loan by Jagirdars and (3) Recovery of Advances. The receipts under (1) fell short owing to the fact that the full number of cases of Matmi under enquiry could not be disposed of, while the suspension of few instalments in cases of emergency under (2) is responsible for the shrinkage. The receipts under (3) being subject to fluctuations call for no remarks.

(b) Expenditure.

220. The swelling under normal expenditure is slight in view of the scarcity that prevailed during a greater portion of the year under report and therefore calls for no comment. The considerable decrease under abnormal expenditure is chiefly due to the fact that every possible economy was observed and no money was expended which was not necessary under heads, such as "Famine Relief," for which extra provision was made to meet the scarcity. The result was that there was a balance of Rs. 70,660 in hand at the close of the year against an estimated balance of Rs. 2,934.

221. The foregoing facts and figures show that despite adverse climatic conditions the result of the financial administration of the year under report was on the whole satisfactory. This was due to the effective control exercised by the Darbar and the careful watch kept by the Political Agent over the budget.

Liabilities and  
Assets.

222. The total liabilities of the State on the 1st September 1914 stood as follows :—

	Rs.
I—Due to Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Chand, Banker of Ajmer ...	3,56,373
II—Due to the Government of India ... ..	2,12,742
Total ...	<u>5,69,115</u>

223. The assets of the State consist of—

	Rs.
1. Arrears of Land Revenue ... ..	49,657
2. Gardens ... ..	3,500
3. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,500
4. Debts due by the Jagirdars ... ..	1,38,418
5. Taccavi loans ... ..	42,966
Total ...	<u>2,38,041</u>

224. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,72,427 is expected to be recovered.

Re organization  
of Accounts System.

225. Since experience had shown that the Departmental accounts of the State were not properly checked and audited in the State Accounts Office and several defects and anomalies had come to light which would have been rectified if there had been a Comptroller of Accounts to audit bills,

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etc., after they had been passed by the Accounts Office and if payment had been made by cheques on the Treasury, it was under consideration to appoint a Comptroller, but on financial considerations the proposal could not be given effect to. However, with a view to ascertain whether there were really serious irregularities and defects in the system at present in vogue, it was proposed first to have the bills, etc., passed by the Accounts Office, as also the Accounts of Sub-Treasuries and other departments regularly audited by some experts during this year. The P.W.D. accounts were also not satisfactorily audited, as there was no trained man to do this work. With this object in view the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, was requested to move the Bharatpur Darbar to kindly lend the services of their P.W.D. Auditor, Mr. Nussurwanji, and that of Lala Ganga Prasad, Janch Nawis, Comptroller's Office, to examine and audit the Karauli State accounts for a period of one and three months respectively. The Regency Council of Bharatpur having kindly acquiesced in the proposal, the former official arrived here on the 7th and the latter on the 15th March 1914. Both the officials deputed to the State showed interest in their work and spared no pains in carefully checking and auditing the State Accounts and in preparing elaborate notes for future guidance. Most of the suggestions contained in the notes were at once brought into force, while the others were given effect to from the commencement of the next official year. The Karauli Darbar's thanks to the Regency Council of Bharatpur for lending the services of the two above-mentioned officials were duly conveyed through the Political Agent, who was also equally thanked for the help given in the matter.

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

226. The number of the dispensaries in the State during the year under report was four. one in the Capital and three in the districts, *viz.*, at Machilpur, Mandrail and Sapotra.

Medical institutions.

227. The numbers of "In" and "Out"-patients treated in all the four dispensaries were 162 and 37,633 against 235 and 39,929 respectively during the past year.

Attendance of patients.

228. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 1,519 as against 1,374 of the previous year, showing an increase of 145 operations.

Surgical operations.

229. The amount spent on the medical relief afforded at the dispensaries was Rs. 6,525-1-0 against Rs. 7,020-3-8 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 495-2-8.

Cost of medical relief.

## Vaccination.

230. The number of children vaccinated was as given below :—

			1912-13	1913-14
1.	In Karauli Town	... ..	442	701
2.	In Karauli District	... ..	3,625	4,680
	Total	... ..	<u>4,067</u>	<u>5,381</u>

231. This shows an increase of 1,314 operations over the previous year's figures.

232. The number of successful vaccinations was 5,379 against 4,031 in the last year.

233. The total expenditure, including the pay of the establishment, was Rs. 847-15-9. The cost per vaccination therefore was 30-22 pies.

## Vital statistics.

234. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year under report was 2,697 and 1,687 respectively as against 2,408 and 3,444 of the previous year as detailed below :—

Births.			1912-13	1913-14
1.	In Karauli Town	... ..	960	951
2.	In the Districts	... ..	1,448	1,746
	Total	... ..	<u>2,408</u>	<u>2,697</u>
Deaths.				
1.	In Karauli Town	... ..	877	529
2.	In the Districts	... ..	2,567	1,158
	Total	... ..	<u>3,444</u>	<u>1,687</u>

235. The ratio of births and deaths per thousand of population was 18·39 and 11·51 as against 16·43 and 23·49 respectively of the preceding year.

## Epidemic diseases.

236. No epidemic disease is reported to have visited the State during the year under report. The cases and deaths from cholera last year were 990 and 629 respectively.

## CHAPTER VII.

## EDUCATION.

## High education.

237. There is a High School at the Capital of the State affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the Matriculation Standard.

238. In addition to the English education there are arrangements for teaching Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit languages in the same institution.

239. The highest standard for different examinations is as follows :—

ENGLISH—(1) Matriculation of the Allahabad University.

(2) Rajputana Middle English Examination.

SANSKRIT—Madhyam Pariksha of the Benares Sanskrit College.

HINDI—Vernacular Final of the United Provinces.

URDU— Do. do. do.

240. Persian with Arabic is taught along with English as prescribed for the Matriculation Examination.

241. The staff consists of 17 teachers as detailed below :—

Staff.

1. English Department	...	...	11	(inclusive of Moulvis).
2. Hindi and Urdu	...	.	4	
3. Sanskrit	...	...	2	
Total	...		<u>17</u>	

242. No change in the staff took place during the year under report.

243. During the year under report a wholetime Inspector of Branch Schools in the mufassil was appointed. All these schools were put under his charge.

244. The total number of boys receiving education in the State on the 31st August 1914 was 597 as against 464 of the previous year. The daily average attendance during the year was 420·31 as against 354·15 of the previous year.

Attendance of pupils.

245. The total number of boys on the rolls in the High School was 248 as against 214 of the previous year. The daily average attendance was 179·35 as compared with 168·11 of the previous year.

Number of pupils on the rolls in the High School.

246. The results of the various public examinations are noted below :—

Results of public examinations.

	Number sent up.	Number passed.
1. Matriculation ... ..	3	1
2. Rajputana Middle ... ..	5	1
3. Sanskrit Madhyam in Vyakran (4th year)	1	1
4. Do. do. Jyotish (1st year)	1	0
5. Do. do. do. (2nd year)	1	1
6. Hindi Final, United Provinces...	4	2
7. Urdu do. do. ... ..	3	3
Total ... ..	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>

247. The Sanskrit and Hindi departments did well.

248. The present building is too cramped and a new one is being erected on modern lines. It will most probably be completed during the course of the next year.

Building.

249. There is a Football Club and the boys take to the sports and games very keenly.

Physical training.

250. Col. A. D. Bannerman, C.I.E., accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah, visited the High School on the 29th December 1913, and remarked as follows :—

Prize distribution.

“ I attended the annual prize-giving at the High School this day, on the invitation of His Highness, and was much interested in the recitations given by some of the teachers and pupils. Mrs. Bannerman gave away

the prizes to the successful students. The school seems to be progressing and to be doing good work. The boys seemed keen, but more attention requires to be paid to their pronunciation."

251. No boy was rusticated and none was found guilty of any offence. The general behaviour of the students was all that could be desired.

Girls' school.

252. The Girls' School at the Capital is still in its infancy, but is slowly making headway. The number of girls on 31st August 1914 was 28 as against 21 of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 15.58 as against 14.58 of the previous year.

253. Some further progress in needle-work has been shown by the girls. The want of a trained mistress is greatly felt.

254. Col. Bannerman, the Political Agent, with his wife, visited the Girls' School on the 29th December 1913. The following is an extract from his inspection remarks :—

"The number of girls is small, but those attending seemed very intelligent, and read Hindi well. Their needle-work, too, seemed good. This is a useful institution and is situated in a very suitable building. It is to be hoped that the people of Karauli will take advantage of the opportunity given to them by His Highness of having their girls taught to read and write and do useful needle-work."

Branch schools.

255. There were 7 Branch Schools, but during the year under report one more was opened at Narauli, mainly through the exertions of the Inspector of mufassil schools. So there are in all now 8 Branch Schools in the State, four of them teaching Hindi up to the Upper Primary Standard and the rest teaching up to the Lower Primary Standard.

Number of pupil  
on the rolls in these  
Branch Schools.

256. The number of boys on the rolls of the Mufassil Branch Schools on the 31st August 1914 was 321 as against 255 of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 235.38 as against 186.04 of the previous year. The marked increase in the number of boys was mainly due to the opening of the new Branch School at Narauli and some improvements brought about by the zealous work of the Inspector of Branch Schools.

257. During the year under report 15 boys from the Branch Schools were examined at the Capital under the supervision of the Head Master. All of them came out successful.

258. Local indigenous games were introduced into all the Branch Schools by the Inspector of Mufassil Schools during the year under report, and the boys of all the schools appeared to have taken to them very keenly.

Inspection of Branch  
Schools.

259. During the year under report the Head Master visited only one school, but the Inspector was able to visit all the schools twice.

Education imparted  
free.

260. Education is imparted free without distinction of caste or creed. Prizes and scholarships are awarded and journey expenses are borne by the State for the examinees who attend various public examinations.

261. Kunwar Jasraj Pal continued his studies at the Mayo College, Ajmer, at the State cost and is reported to be making some progress.

State Students  
receiving education  
in Colleges.

262. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education was Rs. 6,515 as compared with Rs. 7,303 of the previous year.

Total expenditure.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

263. The Lithographic Printing Press attached to the Jail and worked by convict labour, continued to work during the year under the supervision of the State Jailer. Vernacular printing only was done according to the requirements of the State offices.

Press.

264. The important fairs held in the State are :—

Fairs.

(a) *Sheoratri Fair*—This was held as usual for a fortnight in the month of Phagun from 11th to 25th February 1914. This is the only fair of great importance held at the Capital, and is visited by a large number of foreign traders and men who assemble to buy and sell cattle as well as other articles of merchandise.

The horse, cattle and vegetable shows were also held this year on 24th February 1914 on the same lines as was done last year. Local manufactures were also exhibited. Prizes for exhibits were awarded by select committees.

All articles of trade brought to the fair, excepting a few, are exempt from Customs duties during the fair period.

A sum of Rs. 6,265 was realised from duties on sale of cattle, etc., during the fair against Rs. 8,308 collected last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,043. The high prices for food grains and slackness of trade were responsible for this falling-off.

The following table shows the number of cattle sold at the fair and the income derived from duties levied thereon :—

No.	Description of cattle.	Number of cattle.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty recovered.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Bullocks ... ..	17,212	0 3 3	3,496
2	Buffaloes ... ..	5,100	0 6 6	2,072
3	Goats ... ..	116	0 2 0	24
4	Horses ... ..	42	*0 1 0	32
5	Camels ... ..	7	3 0 0	21
	Total ...	22,477	...	5,645

\* Per Rupee.



The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles brought into the fair :—

No.	Name of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	Remarks.
		Maunds.	Rs.	
1	Gur ... ..	5,038	25,188	
2	Khand (raw sugar) ... ..	4,330	51,954	
3	Rice ... ..	2,243	15,705	
4	Kirana ... ..	1,090	32,692	
5	Tobacco ... ..	2,381	31,050	
6	Potatoes ... ..	498	1,492	
7	Kerosine oil ... ..	1,066	10,658	
8	Pewter ... ..	62	1,230	
9	All (colouring powder) ... ..	38	1,862	
10	English thread ... ..	...	4,221	
11	Gold and silver thread ... ..	...	237	
12	Cloth ... ..	...	74,677	
13	Gold and silver ... ..	47,353 (tolas)	66,630	
14	Flax and Putties ... ..	503	7,022	
15	Red Chillies ... ..	608	6,081	
16	Tili (oil seed) ... ..	7,732	7,318	
17	Miscellaneous articles of Besat ... ..	...	4,950	
18	Grain ... ..	1,771	8,858	

(b) *Kaila Devi Fair*—This was held in the month of March and April 1914. From a religious point of view great importance is attached to this fair. Pilgrims from the neighbouring States and the districts of Agra and Muttra attended the shrine of Kaila Devi, a place about 17 miles to the north of the Capital.

The influx of pilgrims this year was not so large as last year, and the shrinkage in their number is mainly attributable to scarcity prevailing in the neighbouring districts of Agra and Muttra, which send the greatest number. The receipts from the offerings amounted to Rs. 9,537 against Rs. 12,000 provided in the budget and Rs. 32,931 realised in the year preceding. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,300 against Rs. 2,150 spent last year.

The Supervising staff worked creditably, maintained order and kept a strict watch over the collections.

Walterkrit  
Rajputra  
Hitkarini Sabha.

265. The local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, controlled by a managing committee consisting of 4 members, with Thakur Devi Pal as President, continued to work during the year under report.

266. 40 marriages and 44 funerals took place among the Rajputs during the year against 108 and 48 respectively of the previous year. In 31 marriages and 40 funerals the rules were rigidly observed, while they were infringed in 9 marriages and 4 funerals. In 8 cases infringements have been duly punished with fines and the remaining 5 are still under enquiry.

267. These results bear testimony to the value of the Sabha.

268. The following estates continued to be under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report :—

Court of Wards.

(1) Thikana Narain Singhji.

(2) Temple of Sriji.

269. These estates are directly controlled by the State Council, who pass and sanction their annual budgets and accounts with the assistance of an Amin attached to each. Temple Sriji is a very troublesome estate, as Goswami Goshainji is deaf and has not the capacity to manage his affairs, but his entourage consists mostly of intriguers who make the task of a manager extremely difficult. Efforts have every now and then been made to get the estate released, but there is public clamour against the complete withdrawal of the State control.

270. The following table will show the financial condition of each estate :—

No.	Name of Thikana.	Annual income.	Annual expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Thikana Narain Singh ...	5,081	5,081	
2	Temple of Sriji .. ...	42,281	39,504	

271. No case of treasure trove was reported during the year under report.

Treasure trove.

272. Messrs. Kirpa Ram Shyam Lal continued to hold the contract of the stone quarries during the year under report.

Stone quarries.

273. In accordance with the terms of contract the instalment of Rs 4,000 due for the 5th year was duly paid by the contractors on a fixed date.

274. It is reported that on an average 240 labourers were employed daily by the contractors on the various quarries during the year.

275. About 1,47,762 cubic feet of stone and 10,359 cartloads of khandas were exported by the contractors to foreign places, and 33,380 cubic feet of stone, 2,047 cartloads of khandas and 2,732 lads were supplied within the State during the year under report.

276. It is gratifying to note that the contractors have worked very smoothly and they have never given the State any trouble.

277. I note it with regret that in spite of every encouragement the Cotton Press and Ginning Factory, which were established at Nimoda in 1911, having altogether failed, practically remained closed during the year under report, and the proprietors were at last obliged to remove it. The royalty due for the year was, however, paid by the proprietors.

Cotton Press and  
Ginning Factory  
at Nimoda.

Scarcity of 1913-14.

278. Owing to deficient rainfall up to the end of August and consequent failure of Kharif crops, it was apprehended that a serious situation would be created.

279. A brief report showing the agricultural outlook and condition of cattle, fodder and water supply, etc., up to 8th September 1913, and the financial position of the State was forwarded to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, on the 21st September 1913. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, visited Dholpur on the 8th October 1913 and held a conference to consider what measures should be adopted to meet the situation in Karauli. My predecessor attended on behalf of the Karauli Darbar, and submitted a complete note showing the agricultural situation of the State up to 30th September 1913 and the measures proposed to be adopted to meet the calamity with which the State was faced. A memo. was drawn up embodying the decision arrived at at the conference. It was estimated that 16,47,200 units would require relief, that the P. W. D. staff would have to be strengthened, and the services of a British Subaltern Officer to look after the famine camps would be required; that fodder was sufficient for State animals, but as soon as grazing fails, the cattle of agriculturists will have to be moved, as the cost of importation of fodder for their use was prohibitive; that enquiries should be made of the Kotah Darbar if cattle could be sent to their pasturages and if so how many heads; that the State resources being insufficient to bear the cost of famine expenditure it would be necessary to borrow  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lacs of rupees from Government besides asking Government to permit the postponement of the instalment due towards liquidation of outstanding Government loan on the 1st January 1914.

280. Another conference was subsequently held at Agra on the 27th February 1914, under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, which was attended by Diwan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Chief Member of Council, as representative of the Karauli Darbar. A complete note showing the extent to which the situation had altered since the last report, and giving details of the arrangements made or contemplated to meet the altered condition, was put up at the meeting.

281. It was noted—

- (1) That the situation on the whole was better than was at one time anticipated, the people showing no signs of distress though rates were high and the fodder was sufficient to last up to next rains.
- (2) That the Kharif collections on the actual out-turn of the crops amounted to 37.12 per cent. less than the last year's collections. The amount collected was Rs. 1,43,425 against the estimate of Rs. 1,01,237 made in September 1913.
- (3) That Rabi collections will be Rs. 67,156 or nearly Rs. 4,000 more than was estimated in September 1913 and against Rs. 1,07,710 collected last year.

- (4) That the Kharif concessions have enabled the cultivators to face the situation with confidence, and they have been materially helped by a fair cotton and sugar-cane harvest.
- (5) That at present people will not accept famine rates for labour, and regular Famine Relief works on a large scale will not have to be opened. There may be a demand for work in April or May next, to meet which an extensive programme of works had already been drawn up.
- (6) That works if opened might rank first as ordinary P. W. D., works and if large numbers of labourers appear, they could be classed as Famine Works.
- (7) That efforts were being made to get an experienced man for the post of the Assistant Engineer, and it does not seem necessary to apply for the services of a British Subaltern to supervise the arrangements.
- (8) That earlier in the season it was estimated to obtain a loan of Rs. 2,60,000, but in view of the improved outlook a loan of Rs. 80,000 would suffice.
- (9) That an application for the grant of a loan should be submitted early.

282. As advised by the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana, Mr. Sanders, Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, was invited by the Darbar to visit the State, with a view to give his advice as to the famine works proposed. He accordingly arrived here on the 1st December 1913, and after inspecting a few sites of works and giving his advice about them, left here on the 3rd December 1913.

283. It is very gratifying to note that the agricultural situation in the State having subsequently changed, the intensity of scarcity with which the State was threatened was considerably reduced. The scale fixed for realising Kharif Revenue had a very wholesome effect upon the cultivators. They had to pay according to actual out-turn. This saved them from falling into the clutches of Bohras and leaving their homes, and enabled them to face the scarcity cheerfully. Actual revenue realised in Kharif amounted to Rs. 1,43,425 against Rs. 2,28,082, i.e., 31·32 per cent. less than that collected in the last year, and against Rs. 1,01,237 at first estimated in September 1913.

284. Contrary to expectation the Rabi crop turned out better. The wells held out satisfactorily, and a large area of land in river beds and on the banks of the Chambal and other rivers was brought under cultivation. The average out-turn was 10 annas, and the actual revenue realized amounted to Rs. 67,156 against Rs. 1,07,710 realised in the last year and against an estimate of Rs. 63,200 framed at first.

285. Although scarcity of fodder was felt in all Tehsils except Mandrail and Utgir, where grass was available in Rundhs for grazing, but

in consequence of bitter experience in the famine of Sambat 1962, people took great pains in collecting whatever fodder they could lay hands, on which sufficed till the next rains. All these favourable conditions and special concessions granted by the Darbar in the shape of liberal Taccavi loans, remission of revenue, scales fixed for realizing Kharif and Rabi revenue according to actual out-turn, and other facilities provided by the Darbar, tended to materially lessen the distress in April and May 1914, and no necessity was felt in any place to start relief works on a large scale. However, in order that the people might not stand in need of work when the Rabi operations were over, the State Engineer was directed on 6th May 1914 to start ordinary works selected from the Famine Programme, in certain Tehsils where the effect of the scarcity seemed greatest, but as anticipated very few agriculturists cared to attend the works.

286. The following works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 18,027-15-4 :—

*Tehsil Mandrail—*

						Rs.	a.	p.
Pokhar Teliwala, Gurdha	...	...	...	...	...	41	8	3
Bund Dhaoli, Bhatpura	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	1	3
Pokhar Murila	...	...	...	...	...	174	8	3
Bund Rancholi	...	...	...	...	...	179	14	0
Well at Bhankri	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Sluice Bund, Ranipura	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	0
Pokhar Pasela	...	...	...	...	...	64	8	3
Pokhar Piprani Nayagaon	...	...	...	...	...	419	9	3
Well Imartapura	...	...	...	...	...	372	1	3
Pokhar Lohregha Manakhur	...	...	...	...	...	390	6	3
Well Jherawala, Bhankri	...	...	...	...	...	489	11	6
Gurdha Road	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	6
Well Bhagatpura in Chandelipura	...	...	...	...	...	421	7	0
Jhirna Pasailia	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Total Rs.						5,282	0	6

*Tehsil Machilpur—*

						Rs.	a.	p.
Bund Nablapura	...	...	...	...	...	284	12	3
Bund Jhajjarpura	...	...	...	...	...	154	6	9
Canals Bund Rundhpura	...	...	...	...	...	935	10	6
Manghata Chah Diwanwala	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	0
Bund Birehti	...	...	...	...	...	72	12	6
Acqueduct Band Madanpur	...	...	...	...	...	291	5	0
Pokhar Piprani	...	...	...	...	...	211	0	0
Well Piprani	...	...	...	...	...	247	0	0
Well Unchagaon Suratwala	...	...	...	...	...	245	1	9
Canal Sagar Tal, Bhojpur	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	6
Well Bhojpur	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Well Barahiyan	...	...	...	...	...	1,357	0	3
Total Rs.						3,845	12	6

*Tehsil Utgir—*

							Rs.	a.	p.
Bund Sinwara	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4	0
Bara Bund Nainiakiguari	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	1	0
Pokhar Gangabishanwali Morechi	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	5	3
Pokhar Sukhsinghwali	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	14	6
Bund Chamarjhor, Asakiguari	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	6	0
Bund Maramda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0
Bund Alwatkiguari	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	0	6
Bund Matila, Maramda	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	8	0
Bund Satiahet, Nainiakiguari	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	3
Well Karanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	3	8
Well Chandeli	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	6
Ghati Dayarampura	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Well Karia	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	6
Pokhar Harikiguari	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	14	3
Well Karanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	13	3
Well Dabalwala, Karanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	6
Bund Kalyanpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	6
Ghati Mahadeowali	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	13	3
Well Kanarda	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	4	9
Lachhman Talaya, Karanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	3	0
Bund Matila, Arora	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	6
Well Kaserh	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	5	9
Well Baghwala, Bharpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	9
Talaya Chaurghan	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	3	0
Well Chirchiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	10	0
Total Rs.							3,889	7	8

*Tehsil Sapotra—*

							Rs.	a.	p.
Well Behariwala Gothra	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	6	3
Well Harbhajanwala Gothra	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	12	2
Bund Paronda, Amarwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	0
Bund Singupura	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	14	6
Well Thooma	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	4	6
Tal Dakaoli Khurd	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	14	9
Well Thooma	...	...	...	...	...	...	765	5	3
Well Khera	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	6	6
Well Kuraoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	7	6
Well Singupura	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	6	6
Total Rs.							3,237	7	11

*Tehsil Hazur—*

							Rs.	a.	p.
Well Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	5	0
Raja Tal Amanpura, Khubnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	4	0
Tal Gairain	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	7	0
Repairs to Baori Garden Ma Saheb	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Well Khirkira	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	4	0
Pokhar Bania Sot, Khubnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	3
Pagara Bhorer	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	13	6
Well Jehangirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
Total Rs.							1,773	2	9

GRAND TOTAL RS. ... 18,027 15 4

287. The extra P. W. D. establishment entertained for this purpose cost Rs. 762-7-11.

288. The Darbar are very much indebted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, for their prompt and timely assistance and hearty co-operation in combating the scarcity with which the State was faced.

HARNAM DAS,

RAO BAHADUR,

*Chief Member of Council.*

# APPENDICES.



## APPENDIX I.

*Names of High Officials in the Karuli State.*

Serial No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From	To	
1	Diwan Bahadur Munshi Damodar Lal, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.	Chief Member, State Council	1st September 1913.	31st March 1914.	
2	Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Das, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.	" "	1st April 1914.	31st August 1914.	
3	Rao Sahib Babu Bholanath Chatterji	Home Member, State Council	Throughout Do. ...	the period. Do.	
4	Munshi Jugal Kishor, B. A.	Private Secretary to His Highness and Head Master, High School.			
5	Munshi Zia-uddin Khan	Judicial Officer	Do. ...	Do.	
6	Rai Sahib Munshi Bhagwan Dass	Revenue Officer	Do. ...	Do.	
7	Captain Ram Chandra Singh	Commander-in-Chief, State Forces	Do. ...	Do.	
8	Raja Bahadur Lakshpat Singh	Officer-in-Charge, Punyarth (Charity).	Do. ...	Do.	
9	Thakur Devi Pal	Officer-in-Charge, Kamthana Department (Buildings)	Do. ...	Do.	
10	Babu Nathu Lal Tejpal	State Engineer	1st September 1913.	31st December 1913.	
11	Babu Shamsher Singh	State Engineer...	1st February 1914.	31st August 1914.	
12	Chandri Ganga Prasad	Accountant-General	Throughout Do. ...	the period. Do.	
13	Thakur Sujjan Pal	President, Municipal Committee			
14	Doctor Bhawani Singh	Secretary, Municipal Committee	Do. ...	Do.	

## APPENDIX II.

*List of Laws in Force in the Karauli State.*

Serial No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the period under report.	Remarks.
1	Code of Criminal Law and Procedure.	Yes.	...	
2	Code of Civil Laws and Procedure.	"	...	
3	Police Code and Circulars.	"	...	
4	Revenue Law.	"	...	
5	Code of Municipal Laws and Circulars.	"	...	
6	Post Office Act.	"	...	
7	Account Circulars.	No.	...	
8	Excise Code.	Yes.	Introduced during the year under report.	
9	Stamp Act.	"	...	
10	Registration Act.	"	..	
11	Jail Code.	"	...	

## APPENDIX III.

*Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1914.*

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCES AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					REMARKS.		
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.				Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				Total annual cost on account of pay and allowance of the forces, including followers.	
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.	At the end of the year.			European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.			Fighting Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry...	125	1	...	...	...	126	2	...	...	3	7	116	Rs. 18,123	
Infantry, including Band.	252	24	4	1	14	257	2	...	...	11	23	223	12,706	
Artillery ...	24	2	...	...	1	25	1	56	...	...	1	24	1,276	
Irregulars ...	778	45	16	...	27	780	16	...	...	...	...	...	46,551	
Total ...	1,179	72	20	1	42	1,188	21	56	...	14	31	363	78,656	

## APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police for the year ending 31st August 1914.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.								
1. Inspector of Police	1	35 0 0	420 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
2. City Kotwal	1	40 0 0	480 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
3. Court Inspector	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4. Naib Kotwal	1	15 0 0	180 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
5. Thanedar	1	25 0 0	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
6. Do.	3	22 0 0	792 0 0	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	
7. Do.	2	20 0 0	480 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
8. Moharrirs	2	13 0 0	312 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
9. Do.	2	12 0 0	288 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
10. Jemadar (Police Line Officer)	1	12 0 0	144 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Mutsaddi	1	10 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Do.	1	7 0 0	84 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
13. Assistant Moharrirs	5	4 8 0	270 0 0	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	
14. Jomadar Kotwali	1	5 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Constables	190	4 0 0	9,120 0 0	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	
16. Menials and Contingencies	..	.....	1,092 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	213	.....	14,322 8 0	1	12	2	..	..	21	..	

# APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1914.

STATE.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS (COLUMNS 5 & 9).		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL (COLUMNS 7 & 9).		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Karauli State... { District Magistrate's Court.	128	208	284	274	284	272	170	163	92	104	59.86	59.49	59.86	59.91	
	46	71	30	38	30	38	10	25	17	13	33.33	65.79	33.33	65.79	
Total ...	174	279	314	312	314	310	180	188	109	117	57.64	60.26	57.64	60.64	

Statement showing the number of Crimes Committed, number of Cases Disposed of

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	NUMBER OF OFFENCES			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED				Fine only.	Whipping.	Total
		Balance from the past year	Committed during the year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment with fine				
									Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Murder . . . .	..	2	2	3	1	1	1		1	..				1
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	.	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	2	..	..			2
3	Attempt to commit suicide	..	6	6	2	5	6	2					2		2
4	Attempt to murder . . . .	..	1	1		1	1	..	.						..
5	Miscarriage . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	1	..		..	.	..		.	.
6	Abduction .. . . .	2	8	10	16	6	5								.
7	Grievous hurt . . . .	1	21	22	8	20	14	15	.	4		2	9		15
8	Simple hurt . . . .	40	540	580	391	381	1,460	138		..	..	3	135		138
9	Rape . . . . .	..	9	9	1	8	8	2		2					2
10	Wrongful confinement . .	1	1	1	2	1	1						..		
11	Dakaiti . . . . .	3	1	4		2	15	5	.	3		2			5
12	Highway Robbery . . . .		1	1	1			..							
13	Theft . . . . .	11	187	198	72	179	113	87	.	35	2	24	23	4	87
14	Receiving stolen property .	.	5	5	5	5	9	5		2		2	1		5
15	Criminal breach of trust . .		5	5	9	4	1	3		1		1	1		3
16	Criminal misappropriation ..		13	13	8	13	9	7		1			6		7
17	Cheating .. . . .	1	15	16	9	10	16	3		1			2		3
18	Mischief . . . . .	4	61	65	42	57	218	76		1		2	23		26
19	Criminal trespass . . . .	7	88	95	74	76	226	20					20		20
20	Forgery . . . . .		3	3	1	3	4	2		1		1			2
21	Adultery . . . . .	..	4	4	4	4	4	2		1		1			2
22	House trespass with intent to commit theft ... ..	..	10	10	6	9	8	6	..	3		3			6
23	Unnatural offence . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	1			..		.	1	1
24	Extortion . . . . .	..	2	2		2	2		.	..	..	.			..
25	Causing abduction . . . .	..	13	13	..	10	12	2		1		..	1		2
26	Other offences . . . . .	31	230	261	229	372	169	103	1	25	2	1	64	10	103
Total		85	1,230	1,315	887	1,172	2,342	432	1	84	4	41	287	17	432



## APPENDIX VIII

*Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Judicial Courts in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1914.*

NAME OF COURT.	No. of OFFENCES REPORTED DURING		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
			BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Total.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Adalat Saddar ...	427	528	22	272	27	150	21	1	466	493	79	152	247	...	...	15			
Tehsil Courts ...	492	702	3	38	...	1,808	...	...	1,087	1,849	735	928	185	1	...	...			
Total ...	919	1,230	25	310	27	1,958	21	1	1,553	2,342	814	1,080	432	1	...	15			



# APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1914.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																		REMARKS.
		APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.		SENTENCES.						PROCEEDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER ENQUIRY, ETC., ORDERED.		PENDING.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
				Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.									Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
State Council	67	88	41	35	20	...	...	53	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	26			
Judicial Courts	18	46	14	24	5	2	1	20	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	26	4			
Total	85	134	55	59	25	2	1	73	29	...	...	...	...	2	1	79	30			

# APPENDIX X.

Civil Works.—*Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending 31st August 1914.*

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfers or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Suits Filed during the present year.										Suits Disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.
	Past year.	Present year.	Last year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits regarding money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100, and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500, and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Judicial Court	90	117	458	355	548	472	431	353	117	117	Rs. A. P. 52,385 11 9	28	286	41	164	181	6	3	1	58	25	29	243	31,856 5 6	1-41	
Tehsil Courts	14	9	123	126	137	135	128	110	9	25	3,403 7 0	...	126	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	12	18	80	3,064 8 0	-44	
Total ...	104	126	581	481	685	607	559	465	126	142	55,789 2 9	28	412	41	290	181	6	3	1	58	37	47	323	3,49,260 13 6	1-85	

CIVIL COURT WORK—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending 31st August 1914.

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# APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS.---Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits during the year ending 31st August 1914.

Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.												Average duration.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases re-manded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
											Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
State Council	8	33	95	38	103	71	68	38	35	33	Rs. 'As. P. 4,895 9 3	Rs. 'As. P. 5,302 2 9	40	26	17	10	7	1	...	...	4	1	...	...			
Judicial Court	...	2	10	2	12	4	8	4	2	...	315 9 9	38 10 3	5	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	8	35	105	40	115	75	76	42	37	33	5,211 3 0	5,340 13 0	45	28	19	12	7	1	...	...	4	1	...	...			

# APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail at Karauli during the year ending 31st August 1914.

STATION.	Number of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of the Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.			Past year.	Present year.				
		3	4	Past year.	Present year.		7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2			5	6							
Karauli	1	81	199	223	280		83.6	23.92	88	7,412 5 7	39.82	Two prisoners died during the year under report.
Total	1	81	199	223	280		83.6	23.92	88	7,412 5 7	39.82	

# APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents during the year ending 31st August 1914.

NAME OF STATE.	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		VALUE OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.		DOCUMENTS OF WHICH REGISTRATION HAS BEEN REFUSED.		DOCUMENTS REMAINING UNREGISTERED PENDING ENQUIRY AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		REMARKS.		
	DOCUMENTS PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION.		MORT- GAGE DEEDS.		SALE DEEDS.		WILLS.		MONEY BONDS.		MISCELL- ANEOUS.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.			Present year.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Karauli State ...	70	87	18	16	40	39	...	...	...	9	12	23	69	86	10,240 2 0	Rs. A. P. 17,309 3 0	1	1	...	...	
Total ...	70	87	18	16	40	39	...	...	...	9	12	23	69	86	10,240 2 0	Rs. A. P. 17,309 3 0	1	1	...	...	

## APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year ending 31st August 1914.

DESCRIPTION.	PAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sale deeds ... ..	39	5,439 8 0	372 8 0	39	6,162 8 0	463 8 0	
Mortgages ... ..	18	4,035 0 0	250 0 0	16	3,414 0 0	233 8 0	
Miscellaneous ... ..	12	765 10 0	73 12 0	31	7,732 11 0	171 8 0	
Total ...	69	10,240 2 0	696 4 0	86	17,309 3 0	868 8 0	
Deduct expenses... ..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	54 2 0	
Net income ...	...	... ..	696 4 0	...	.....	814 6 0	

# APPENDIX XVI.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1914.*

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on 1st September 1913.	RECEIPTS DURING		.....	EXPENDITURE DURING		Balance at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Karauli Municipality ...	2,178 13 6	7,674 3 0	9,300 10 3	11,479 7 9	7,640 15 6	9,171 3 3	2,308 4 6	
Total ...	2,178 13 6	7,674 3 0	9,300 10 3	11,479 7 9	7,640 15 6	9,171 3 3	2,308 4 6	



# APPENDIX XVII.

## Statement of Rainfall in the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1914.

No.	Rain-gauge Stations in the State.	September 1913.	October 1913.	November 1913.	December 1913.	January 1914.	February 1914.	March 1914.	April 1914.	May 1914.	June 1914.	July 1914.	August 1914.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Karauli	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.38	2.07	10.29	6.00	19.74	14.62	26.91	
2	Machilpur	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.00	1.61	14.21	8.69	25.05	15.03	23.27	
3	Mandnail	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.07	13.32	3.94	21.21	18.31	24.40	
4	Sapotra	0.88	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.26	1.62	14.09	6.33	24.58	13.74	26.23	
5	Karanpur	1.09	0.60	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.53	1.96	10.10	2.64	18.74	12.70	19.98	
6	Madanpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.28	7.81	20.15	10.71	20.08	
7	Gurhla...	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	2.43	15.04	3.69	22.80	17.55	23.67	
8	Kurgason	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	11.20	5.27	19.45	17.40	24.46	
	Total	4.11	0.00	0.00	6.61	0.00	0.64	0.07	0.08	2.11	13.20	00.53	44.37	171.72	120.06	189.00	

## APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to Prices of Staple Food Grains. Karauli State.

ARTICLES.	MARCH.				AUGUST.				REMARKS.				
	1913.		1914.		1913.		1914.						
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.					
Wheat	...	...	...	...	8	8	7	8	...	...	6	12	
Barley	...	...	...	...	12	8	9	...	12	...	8	8	
Gram	...	...	...	...	13	12	8	8	13	...	7	4	
Bajra	...	...	...	...	11	8	8	...	11	...	6	12	

## APPENDIX XIX.

*Expenditure on Public Works during the year ending 31st August 1914.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			Grand Total State and Local Fund.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<b>I. BUILDINGS—</b>								
(a) Military Buildings	29 0 0	77 0 0	106 0 0	...	..	...	106 0 0	
(b) Civil ..	5,942 0 0	6,850 0 0	12,792 0 0	...	5,040 0 0	5,040 0 0	17,832 0 0	Special Kaila works.
(c) Jail ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
(d) Education ..	..	...	...	3,979 0 0	..	3,979 0 0	3,979 0 0	Contribution work.
(e) Religious ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(f) Garden ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(g) Establishment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5,971 0 0	6,927 0 0	12,898 0 0	3,979 0 0	5,040 0 0	9,019 0 0	21,917 0 0	
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND COMMUNICATION—</b>								
(a) Irrigation ...	5,455 0 0	6,276 0 0	11,731 0 0	..	...	..	11,731 0 0	
(b) Communication...	...	5,400 0 0	5,400 0 0	2,660 0 0	2,198 0 0	4,858 0 0	10,258 0 0	Special Kaila works.
(c) Survey ... ..	...	333 0 0	333 0 0	..	...	...	333 0 0	
(d) Establishment...	6,048 0 0	...	6,048 0 0	...	...	...	6,048 0 0	
(e) Tools and plants.	...	26 0 0	26 0 0	...	...	...	26 0 0	
(f) Plantations ...	1,722 0 0	...	1,722 0 0	1,202 0 0	...	1,202 0 0	2,924 0 0	Special Kaila works.
Total ...	13,225 0 0	12,035 0 0	25,260 1 0	3,862 0 0	2,198 0 0	6,060 0 0	31,320 0 0	
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>19,196 0 0</b>	<b>18,962 0 0</b>	<b>38,158 0 0</b>	<b>7,841 0 0</b>	<b>7,238 0 0</b>	<b>15,079 0 0</b>	<b>53,237 0 0</b>	

# APPENDIX XX.

## Agricultural Stock in the Karauli State.

District.	Period.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										PLOUGHHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS
		Bullocks.	Cows.	BUFFALOES.		Horses.	Mares.	Cows and Milks.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	With 2 Bullocks.		With 4 Bullocks.	Riding	Load Carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Karauli State ...	1st Sept. 1913 to 31st August 1914.	34,465	66,929	6,921	35,762	688	526	200	2,213	95,104	11,639	21	65	766		
	...	34,465	66,929	6,921	35,762	688	526	200	2,213	95,104	11,639	21	65	766		
Total ...	...	34,465	66,929	6,921	35,762	688	526	200	2,213	95,104	11,639	21	65	766		

# APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Karauli State, during the year ending 31st August 1914.

NAME OF STATE.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.		OPIMUM.		GANJA AND CHARAS.		TOBACCO.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Karauli State ...	7	3,205 0 0	33	5,310 0 0	6	460 0 0	12	1,294 0 0	58	10,269 0 0	
Total ...	7	3,205 0 0	33	5,310 0 0	6	460 0 0	12	1,294 0 0	58	10,269 0 0	

*Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Karauli State for the*

RECEIPTS.								
No.	Heads of Receipts.						Budget for Sambat 1970	Actuals for Sambat 1970
	NORMAL.							
I	Revenue	..	...	...	...	...	2,66,698	2,70,765
II	Customs	...	...	...	..	...	90,000	1,04,154
III	Forests	...	..	..	..	...	5,000	9,511
IV	Excise	...	...	...	..	...	9,759	10,259
V	Courts of Justice	...	...	...	...	...	15,175	17,174
VI	Miscellaneous	...	...	..	...	...	13,000	15,262
	Total Normal Receipts						3,99,623	4,27,128
	ABNORMAL.							
VII	Deposits	...	...	...	...	..	4,000	4,436
VIII	Matami Nazrana	...	...	..	...	...	5,250	2,275
IX	Debt Accounts and Advances—							
	1.	Repayment of loans by Jagirdars				...	5,000	1,150
	2.	Advances—						
	(a)	Recovery of Taccavi loans				...	10,000	14,968
	(b)	,, other Advances				...	55,000	45,726
	Total (2) Advances						65,000	60,694
	Total IX Debt Accounts and Advances						70,000	61,844
X	Narauli Lime	...	...	..	...	...	1,000	.....
	Total abnormal						80,250	68,555
	Total Normal and Abnormal						4,79,873	4,95,683
	Opening balance						69,948	69,948
	Deficit (to be covered by loan)						80,000	80,000
	GRAND TOTAL						6,29,821	6,45,631

year ending 31st August 1914.

## EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget for Sambat 1970	Actuals for Sambat 1970.
NORMAL.			
I	Palace ... ..	68,754	68,792
II	Council ... ..	19,614	19,910
III	Revenue Administration...	55,155	55,149
IV	Finance and Accounts ... ..	4,489	4,592
V	Judicial Court ... ..	4,775	4,575
VI	Police ... ..	14,645	14,691
VII	Jail ... ..	6,917	7,414
VIII	Customs ... ..	12,018	11,169
IX	Forests ... ..	5,179	4,411
X	Kamthana... ..	46,669	41,894
XI	Medical Department ... ..	8,947	7,934
XII	Education... ..	8,200	7,795
XIII	Post offices ... ..	500	645
XIV	Jamdar Khana ... ..	7,247	6,586
XV	Workshops (Mistri Khana) ... ..	2,667	2,414
XVI	Army ... ..	87,762	82,542
XVII	Stables ... ..	37,625	45,881
XVIII	Shikargah... ..	7,199	7,795
XIX	Bhandar ... ..	1,047	1,039
XX	Rewards ... ..	500	900
XXI	Charity ... ..	19,654	20,992
XXII	Vikalat at Jaipur ... ..	1,020	1,028
XXIII	Pensioners ... ..	8,700	7,766
XXIV	Guests ... ..	1,500	3,017
XXV	Miscellaneous ... ..	7,177	11,474
XXVI	Refunds ... ..	1,000	1,965
Total normal ... ..		4,38,960	4,42,370
ABNORMAL.			
XXVII	Deposits ... ..	7,870	8,867
XXVIII	Settlement ... ..	1,300	1,435
XXIX	Narauli Lime Works ... ..	1,000	66
XXX	Debt Accounts and Advances—		
	1. Loan—		
	(a) Government loan ... ..	.....	.....
	(b) Interest due on Loans ... ..	28,600	27,973
	Total (1) Loan ... ..	28,600	27,973
	2. Advances—		
	(a) Taccavi ... ..	21,500	25,671
	(b) Other Advances ... ..	45,000	46,691
	Total (2) Advances ... ..	66,500	72,362
	Total XXX, Debt Accounts and Advances ... ..	95,100	1,00,335
XXXI	Matami Nazrana payable to His Highness ... ..	2,657	.....
XXXII	His Highness' visit to Jagmanpur and Beohar for the Raja of Awagarh ... ..	8,000	8,611
XXXIII	Famine Reliefs ... ..	72,000	13,287
	Total Abnormal ... ..	1,87,927	1,32,601
	Total Normal and Abnormal ... ..	6,26,887	5,74,971
	Closing Balance ... ..	2,934	70,660
	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	6,29,821	6,45,631

## APPENDIX XXIII.

*Statement of Medical aid afforded in the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1914.*

DISPENSARIES.	No. of PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF INDOOR PATIENTS.				Daily average.	Surgical operations.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Cured.	Relieved or discharged.	Died.	Remaining.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sadr Dispensary	20,955	89	66	11	5	7	180.65	974	3,325 0 4½	
Jail	404	43	37	...	2	4	6.70	12	.....	
Machilpur	4,270	6	6	...	...	...	43.00	227	825 8 11	
Mandrail	3,655	2	1	1	...	...	26.03	49	1,198 7 10	
Saputra	8,349	22	13	8	...	1	72.34	257	1,176 0 4	
Total	37,633	162	123	20	7	12	328.72	1,519	6,525 1 5½	
Vaccination Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847 15 9	
GRAND TOTAL	37,633	162	123	20	7	12	328.72	1,519	7,373 1 2½	



# APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement of Vital Statistics of the Karauli State for the year ending 31st August 1914.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Karauli Town	19,803	960	951	...	9	877	529	...	348	4419	2671	3303	2671	
Mofussil	1,26,784	1,448	1,746	298	...	2,567	1,158	...	1,409	1124	1377	2025	910	
Total	1,46,587	2,408	2,697	298	9	3,444	1,687	...	757	1643	1839	2349	1151	

## APPENDIX XXV.

*Statement as to the Schools maintained by the Karauli State during the year ending 31st August 1914.*

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		Description of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31st AUGUST.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	High School ...	214	248	168-11	179-35	5,653 11 3	...	.....	
7	8	Primary Branch Schools ...	255	321	186-04	235-38	... ..	.....	738 13 3	One Branch School was newly opened this year.
1	1	Girls' School ...	21	28	14-58	15-58	.....	.....	122 9 3	
8	9	Total ...	490	597	368-73	430-31	5,653 11 3	.....	861 6 6	

